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First Named Inventor	FERDINAND SCHERMEL
Art Unit	3727
Examiner Name	S.J. COSTELLANO

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Attorney Docket Number

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 Drawing(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance communication to Technology Center (TC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached	<input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers	<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply	<input type="checkbox"/> Petition	<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
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<input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement	<input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)	Remarks NEW APPEAL BRIEF (in triplicate) in response to defective brief filed 23 AUGUST 2004 38 pages of text, 24 pages Appendices (includes 4 drawings)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application		
<input type="checkbox"/> Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53		

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm or Individual name	FERDINAND SCHERMEL
Signature	<i>[Signature]</i>
Date	NOV 18, 2004

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appn. Number 09/872,914
Appn. Filed 06/01/2001
Applicant Ferdinand Schermel
Title Tilttable Modular Recycle Container System
Examiner Stephen J. Costellano
Art Unit 3727

Appeal Brief

originally filed Aug. 23, 2004
response to defect Oct. 17, 2004

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

total no. of pages of text 38
total no. of pages of appendices 24

(i) Real party in interest; Ferdinand Schermel; applicant pro se

(ii) Related appeals and interferences; there are none

(iii) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 22, 24-26 have been rejected and objected to. Claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 22, 24-26 are under appeal.

1. *(previously amended)*
2. *(canceled)*
3. *(previously amended)*
4. *(previously amended)*
5. *(previously amended)*
6. *(previously amended)*
7. *(canceled)*
8. *(canceled)*
9. *(Previously amended)*
10. *(Previously amended)*
- 11.-21. *(canceled)*
22. *(previously amended)*
23. *(Canceled)*
24. *(previously amended)*
25. *(previously amended)*
26. *(previously amended)*

(iv) Status of Amendments; there are no amendments filed subsequent to final rejection

(v) §41.37 states:

(c)(1) The brief shall contain the following items under appropriate headings and in the order indicated in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(x) of this section, except that a brief filed by an appellant who is not represented by a registered practitioner need only substantially comply with paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(iv) and (c)(1)(vii) through (c)(1)(x) of this section:

The appeal brief (nor the patent) was neither prepared nor signed by a registered attorney or agent, there is no attorney or agent of record, but was made by the applicant pro se, Ferdinand Schermel and signed as applicant pro se., applicant chooses to skip item (v) but will attempt to meet item (vi). Applicant requests that errors or omissions regarding this item not be held as defective in the appeal.

(vi) Grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal Applicant requests that errors or omissions in regarding this item not be held as defective in the appeal in reference to the exemption under §41.37 (c)(1)

Grounds of Rejection 1. Drawing Objections- several drawing amendments were proposed but were objected to.

The drawing objections are relevant and integral to the claim objections and the 112 rejections concerning, specification, claim and new matter rejections. The resolution of this objection should be considered in order to resolve the 112 rejections.(see appendix 2).

Grounds of Rejection 2. Claim Objections- The claim objections are relevant to the 112 rejections concerning, specification, claim and new matter rejections. The resolution of this objection should be understood in order to resolve the 112 rejections. (see appendix 2)

112 Rejections

Grounds of Rejection 3.

For claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 22 and 24-26 regarding the second attachable container as well as the base perimeter greater than 55 as new matter added which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to someone skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The rejection also includes claims being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, referring to “an optional second attachable container”.

Art Rejections

Grounds of Rejection 4. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 1 for patentable distinction over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2.

Grounds of Rejection 5. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 3-6, 9, 10, and 22 as being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert to transport all the containers to the same point.

Grounds of Rejection 6. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 24 for being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 or Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert and further in view of Ferbrache.

Grounds of Rejection 7. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 25 and 26 for being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 or Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert and further in view of Ferbrache.

Claim 25 and 26 pertain to the attachable recycle container which specifically fits on the conventional RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container instead of a lid, and the new use for Ferbrache handles, are both claims that are very narrow in their scope. Their novelty was addressed and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 23 (now canceled but similar in scope to claim 25 and 26) over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 of Amendment D filed July 31, 2003., and was overcome and the rejection subsequently dropped (Appendix 3). The applicant requests that this issue be given special consideration due to their very narrow scope pertaining to an existing specific refuse container and specific handle.

(vii) Arguments

Grounds of Rejection 1. Drawing Objections

The drawing objections are relevant and integral to the claim objections and the 112 rejections concerning, specification, claim and new matter rejections and applicant requests consideration in this appeal.

Under 35 U.S.C. 113 are "The applicant shall furnish a drawing where necessary for the understanding of the subject matter". In this case not even the original Fig. 1 or the provisional patent drawing or the amended Fig 1 drawings (appendix 2) are necessary for someone skilled in the art to understand and reproduce the invention from the written portion of the disclosure, but with the original drawings combined with the written disclosure, the various configurations are obvious and simply duplication and in any way adds new matter or additional features that was not part of the original disclosure.

The original disclosure under Objects and Advantages page 4 of 13, "(k) the wheeled containers will nest in each other and the recycle containers will nest in each other and the wheeled containers will also nest in the recycle containers and **the lower size of recycle containers can partially nest in the upper size of recycle container**, thus being able to form a single pile of any number of sizes of recycle containers with the wheeled containers reducing shipping costs and distributor shelf space even for small quantities." The original disclosure states "**the lower size of recycle containers can partially nest in the upper size of recycle container**" clearly confirms that there are two sizes of recycle container in

the one instant, described as lower and upper. This proves that the applicant had knowledge and possession and disclosure in the original application supporting the amended fig. 1 showing two recycle containers, a lower and an upper. It is also not possible to construe the recycle container on top of the refuse container as the upper recycle container as it is a round not square and definitely too small to allow the lower recycle bin to partially nest in it. This proof of disclosure in the original application is therefore not new matter to the application and should be allowed as a drawing amendment.

The applicant has included an additional Fig 12 that complies with 35 USC 112. The figure shows a wheeled container with an attachable container and a plurality of attachable containers on top of first attachable container. This is clearly supported by the original specification disclosed by the original claims 1 and 2

1. A modular wheeled container system that is tilted from the free standing position for rolling comprising:

- a) a wheeled container having a means for rolling
- b) at least one attachable container, and
- c) a means for securing adjoining said wheeled container to said attachable container.

2. The system of claim 1 further including a plurality of attachable containers stacked and secured on top of said attachable container.

The claim 3 issue of hitching is not shown in this Fig 12 and the details of the hitching should not have any bearing on the allowance. This figure would then make it clear for someone skilled in the art to make and use the invention and clarify that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention. The skilled person would see the original Fig 1 with one attachable container and the Fig 12 of a wheeled container with 3 attachable containers clearly stated in the original claim 2 as a plurality of said attachable containers. The first said attachable container is shown in the original fig 1 and the plurality of said attachable containers are stacked and secured on top of said attachable container, simply as duplication of the attachable container already shown on the wheeled container. A person skilled in the art reading only the above description of the specification and the original fig 1 should easily be able to use and reproduce the invention having three or more (plurality) attachable containers, if they had broadly interpreted at least one as only one and two or more for the plurality of attachable container as shown in fig 12. Some one skilled in the art would know that by removing one of the three attachable containers, that the inventor must have possessed the claimed invention of two attachable containers as well. Some one skilled in the art broadly interpreting the phrase "at least one" to mean one or only one, would then conclude that "at least one" also included 2 attachable containers, and that the inventor at the time the application was filed knew that two attachable containers was part of the invention and was not later discovered when one of the three attachable container was removed, that a new feature of the invention having only that the claimed invention or a rigid entity for comfortable tilting and rolling was still present. The same person skilled in the art would not be able to patent the configuration with 2 attachable containers.

The objection under 37 CFR 1.121(f) "specific arrangement" of the containers is not the invention but obvious duplication and obvious variation of the invention of tilted hitching containers and forming a rigid entity from a wheeled container and at least one attachable container. The new results are ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling and increased vertical stability by overcoming the lifting weight / volume restriction taught by a one piece 32 gallon container for the heavier than refuse weight to recyclable goods weight. The invention is shown by the original Fig 1 where the wheeled container is made into a rigid entity and the overall container height increased by the securing of at least one attachable container and the tilted hitching and new use for the Ferbrache handles are shown. The original drawings and specification clearly shows every aspect of the invention producing all of the new and unexpected results which are the features of the invention. Arranging the containers to be rolled so that say the refuse container is behind the recycle rigid entity does not produce any new result or claimed benefit. Hitching at different points does not produce any new result or claimed benefit as it is tilted hitching that is claimed. Having two or three attachable containers does not produce any new result or claimed benefit over the single attachable container. When there is no new result or unclaimed benefit there cannot be new matter. Having ten attachable containers gives the benefit of more diversity and volume, but that is not was is claimed or patentable, and hence adds no new result or claimed new benefit, and hence no new matter. This complies with 37 CFR 1.121(f). The applicant requests a reference from the Patent Law that defines the term "new matter". If no such reference exists, then a description of the new and unexpected result that is not claimed. The examiner describes the amendment to fig 1 with the words "additional details" as new matter. Applicant asks for a reference or explanation between duplication / variation and additional details / new matter. and how and why the new matter is not claimed by the claim 1 language "at least one attachable container" and how the language does not include two, or a plurality of attachable containers. A reference that would support the broadening of the language to limit the phrase "at least one" to "only one" or "one" in if the application to limit an interpretation of specification as proper. Even if it were proper to limit the "at least one" to "one" the applicant would have support from the original claim 2 language to have a wheeled container with 3 attachable containers since a plurality of attachable containers on top of said wheeled container is claimed. Would the examiner allow such an amendment? If not then by what reference or grounds would it not be allowed? Would it not follow that a "plurality" can then be broadly interpreted as 4 attachable containers, and so such an amendment would not be supported if broad interpretation is proper for limiting specifications? Applicant believes that a wheeled container with 3 attachable containers is directly described by the original specification regardless of "at least one" being interpreted as "one". This being the case, it would not be reasonable that of three attachable containers as well as one attachable container on top of a wheeled container (original fig 1), but not two attachable containers, is part of the invention. Would the subject matter of two attachable containers not reasonably convey to someone skilled in the relevant art when the inventor had possession of the subject matter of one attachable and three attachable containers on top of a wheeled container? The applicant confesses that he does not understand the area of new matter and respectfully puts forth this reasoning and request for response for references and answers to these questions. It is understandable that an inventor cannot keep improving

his invention during the patent process without a new date for the improvement being recorded as well as for the practical reasons of examination in terms of additional burden, new issues and new searches. The addition of two or three attachable containers adds no new issues or burdens, and was actually discussed extensively in the Evans art, as well as argued by the examiner that Evans' 3 container pile was similar to the applicant's 3 container configuration. Applicant is convinced that there is no new matter or patent rule or that the general intent or spirit of the patent law is broken by the amended Fig 1 and that the allowance of the Fig 12 showing a plurality of attached containers on top of the original fig 1 as originally claimed will obviate that there is no new matter. If this is not the case, the applicant respectfully requests a response. **Applicant has amended the drawings with fig 12 addition showing 3 attachable containers on a wheeled container.**

The **objection under 37 CFR 1.83(a)**, which states that the drawing must show "every feature of the invention specified in the claims. However, conventional features disclosed in the description and claims, where their detailed illustration is not essential for a proper understanding of the invention, should be illustrated in the drawing in the form of a graphical drawing symbol or a labeled representation" As explained above, the invention is the hitching of containers and forming a rigid entity from a wheeled container and at least one attachable container. The new results are ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling and increased vertical stability by overcoming the lifting weight / volume restriction taught by a one piece 32 gallon container for the heavier than refuse weight to recyclable goods weight. The invention is shown by the original Fig 1 where the wheeled container is made into a rigid entity and the overall container height increased by the securing of at least one attachable container and the tilted hitching and new use for the Ferbrache handles are shown. The original drawings and specification clearly show every "**feature**" of the invention producing all of the new and unexpected results. The duplication of a second attachable container does not produce any new result or claimed benefit. Hitching at different points does not produce any new result or claimed benefit as it is tilted hitching that is claimed. Having two or three attachable containers does not produce any new result or claimed benefit over the single attachable container. When there is no new result or unclaimed benefit there cannot be a new feature. Having ten attachable containers gives the benefit of more diversity and volume, but that is not was is claimed or patentable, and hence adds no new result or claimed benefit, and hence no new feature. This complies with 37 CFR 1.83(a). The applicant requests a reference from the Patent Law that defines the term "feature". If no such reference exists, then a description of the new and unexpected result that is not claimed. Applicant has asked for a reference or explanation between duplication / variation and feature. The "however " clause clearly indicates that conventional, not essential features for proper understanding can be added as a label or symbol. The applicant has originally disclosed sufficient detail that someone skilled in the art of container stacking and design would understand that containers stacked can vary in height and quantity, and that the ultimate stack height is determined by stability, weight, accessibility, container strength, etc.,. These details are not essential to the understanding of the invention and are obvious duplication and variations for someone skilled in the art. The features of the invention are the rigid entity formation and tilted hitching and new use

of the Ferbrache handles. The applicant requests a description of the novel feature not shown by the original disclosure and the resulting advantages of the novel feature.

The applicant requests the specific limitations of claims 3-7,9,10,22 and 23 that were not shown in the drawings.

As well, under 37 CFR 1.81 (a) which states "The applicant for a patent is required to furnish a drawing of his or her invention **where necessary** for the understanding of the subject matter sought to be patented". Applicant has furnished many drawings showing the invention. The second attachable container does not need to be shown, nor does a third or fourth attachable container have to be shown for someone skilled or even unskilled in the art to understand the invention since the first attachable container is shown in the original fig 1 drawing and the second attachable container is specifically described to rest on top of the first attachable container which is shown to rest on top of the wheeled container, hence the additional drawing is not necessary.

The applicant also relies on the written disclosure of the original claim 1 and 2, in conjunction with the features of the invention fully disclosed by the original drawings to show that two attachable containers are not new matter and part of the original disclosure.

The argument of the examiner that the original claim does not recite the location of the first attachable container, nor require the attachment on top of the wheeled container, does not take into to consideration that this is clearly shown in the original figure 1. The applicant intended that this be part of the claim but, due to an error, omitted this recitation detail. The applicant relies then on the original figure 1 in conjunction with the original claims to support that this location of the first attachable container secured on top of the wheeled container is not new matter. Accordingly the claim language of the second attachable container secured on the first attachable container which is secured on the wheeled container gives the support to the drawing ammendment.

The examiner states that " the proposed figure shows many additional details which were not supported by the specification as originally filed. For example the proposed figure shows a specific arrangement of the containers, specific connections between the containers, specific sizes of the containers, a specific number of containers, etc. All of the additional details shown in proposed figure 1 are new matter and any one of those additional details are enough to deny entry of the proposed figure." The applicant is still unclear to how these specific details are not shown in the original specification. The specific arrangement is not claimed, but a various arrangements of the invention of forming rigid entities and tilted hitching are claimed. Specific connections between the containers are not claimed but simply duplication of the Ferbrache handle and hitch, which are similarly shown in the original specification. Specific sizes of the containers are not claimed nor part of the invention so that changing the size is simply an obvious variation and not added feature to the invention. A specific number of containers is not claimed but rather a plurality of wheeled, attachable and hitched containers in various configurations to many to show in drawings. The applicant respectfully requests a detailed response to the specific arguments presented in this objection.

Grounds of Rejection 2. Claim Objections- The claim objections are relevant to the 112 rejections concerning, specification, claim and new matter rejections. The resolution of this objection should be understood in order to resolve the 112 rejections. (see appendix 2)

“ Claims 1,3-6, 9, 10, 22 and 24-26 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 recites structure pertaining to a modular wheeled container, a first attachable container which rest on top of the wheeled container and a second attachable container which rest on top of the first attachable container which has not been shown in the drawings.”

Applicant applies the arguments of the drawing objection above as well as the following:

Applicant has proposed a drawing amendment showing 2 as well as 3 attachable containers on top of a wheeled container. The original claims read:

1. A modular wheeled container system that is tilted from the free standing position for rolling comprising:

- a) a wheeled container having a means for rolling
- b) at least one attachable container, and
- c) a means for securing adjoining said wheeled container to said attachable container.

2. The system of claim 1 further including a plurality of attachable containers stacked and secured on top of said attachable container.

Applicant's fig. 12 shows the original fig. 1 having one attachable container on top of the wheeled container but now also having a plurality of attachable containers stacked and secured on top of said attachable container, as clearly described and disclosed in the specification by the original claim 2. How would it be possible for someone skilled in the art, that when one of the attachable containers when removed, leaving two attachable containers secured on top of the wheeled container, was not part of the invention and not realized by the inventor? This assertion must then derive the conclusion that the someone skilled would have actually invented a rigid entity having two attachable containers after they remove the top or third attachable container. The applicant includes the above argument, under drawing objections, with respect to the original drawing not showing the second attachable container. The applicant also relies on the written disclosure of the original claim 1 and 2, and the features of the invention fully disclosed by the original drawings to show that two attachable containers are not new matter and part of the original disclosure.

The argument of the examiner that the original claim does not recite the location of the first attachable container, nor require the attachment on top of the wheeled container, does not take into to consideration that this is clearly shown in the original figure 1. The applicant intended that this be part of the claim but due to an error in omitting this recitation detail. The applicant relies then on the original figure 1 in conjunction with the original claims to support that this location of the first attachable container secured on top of the wheeled container is not new matter. Accordingly the claim language of the second

attachable container secured on the first attachable container which is secured on the wheeled container gives the support to the drawing amendment.

The examiner states that “ the proposed figure shows many additional details which were not supported by the specification as originally filed. For example the proposed figure shows a specific arrangement of the containers, specific connections between the containers, specific sizes of the containers, a specific number of containers, etc. All of the additional details show in proposed figure 1 are new matter and any one of those additional details are enough to deny entry of the proposed figure.” The applicant is still unclear to how these specific details are not shown in the original specification. The specific arrangement is not claimed, but a various arrangements of the invention of forming rigid entities and tilted hitching are claimed. Specific connections between the containers are not claimed but simply duplication of the Ferbrache handle and hitch. Specific sizes of the containers are not claimed nor part of the invention so that changing the size is simply an obvious variation and not added feature to the invention. A specific number of containers is not claimed but rather a plurality of wheeled, attachable and hitched containers. The applicant respectfully requests a detailed response to the specific arguments presented in this objection.

112 Rejections

Grounds of Rejection 3.

For claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 22 and 24-26 regarding the second attachable container as well as the base perimeter greater than 55 as new matter added which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to someone skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The rejection also includes claims being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, referring to “an optional second attachable container”.

Claim 3, 4 and 22 pertains to tilted for rolling hitching of single tilted for rolling containers, refuse containers, single rigid entities, or combinations there of, and are patentably distinct regardless whether or not the rigid entity has one or two attachable containers on the wheeled container nor the 55 inch base perimeter dimension is supported. Since this rejection has no relevance to these claims the applicant requests that the rejection is withdrawn for these claims.

Claim 5 pertains to a recycle container secured on top of a refuse container that is already at the height for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling and appears in the original fig 1 and is patentably distinct regardless whether or not the rigid entity has one or two attachable containers on the wheeled container nor the 55 inch base perimeter dimension is supported. Since this rejection has no relevance to this claim the applicant requests that the rejection is withdrawn for this claim.

Claim 9 further limits the hitch to remain connected while tilting and are patentably distinct regardless whether or not the rigid entity has one or two attachable containers on the wheeled container nor the 55 inch base perimeter dimension is supported. Since this rejection has no relevance to this claim the applicant requests that the rejection is withdrawn for this claim.

Claim 24 is the new use for the Ferbrache handle for securing attachable containers such as a recycle bin to the refuse container, attachable container to each other or to wheeled containers, or as part of a hitch and are patentably distinct regardless whether or not the rigid entity has one or two attachable containers on the wheeled container nor the 55 inch base perimeter dimension is supported. Since this rejection has no relevance to this claim the applicant requests that the rejection is withdrawn for this claim.

Claim 25 and 26 pertain to the attachable container which fits specifically on the conventional RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container, instead of a lid, and are patentably distinct regardless whether or not the rigid entity has one or two attachable containers on the wheeled container nor the 55 inch base perimeter dimension is supported since only a single attachable container is secured on the 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container is claimed and the base perimeter is that of the 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container. Since this rejection has no relevance to these claims the applicant requests that the rejection is withdrawn for these claims.

Claim 6 specifies the means for securing attachable containers and are patentably distinct regardless whether or not the rigid entity has one or two attachable containers on the wheeled container nor the 55 inch base perimeter dimension is supported. Since this rejection has no relevance to this claim the applicant requests that the rejection is withdrawn for this claim.

Since the claims 3-6, 9, 10, 22 and 24-26 are different in function, offer different advantages and unexpected benefits etc., than claim 1, as detailed in the art rejection arguments, and are therefore separately patentable, it is requested that the this rejection is withdrawn, if the examiner does not agree, then applicant requests details to how the rejection is linked to each of these claims so that arguments can be included in the appeal.

Claim 1. Applicant includes the above explanation under Drawing Objections with regards to the second attachable container with regards to this rejection. In addition, the securing of an attachable container to the RUBBERMAID refuse container is shown in the original Fig 1 and described in the operation as being similar to the lid, which is well know to many people using the refuse container. The securing of the attachable container would not challenge someone skilled in the art to make and use such an attachable container since it entails molding of walls onto the existing lid edge as shown in Fig 3, or simply adding walls to the existing lid. The dimensions are not critical for the walls, and the dimensions and details that do require any significant understanding are already existing,

such as the lid edge to RUBBERMAID refuse container opening. Other shapes are shown in Fig 2-8 and dimensions and tolerances are flexible and basic engineering knowledge especially for some skilled in containers or plastics.

The original disclosure under Objects and Advantages page 4 of 13 states, "(k) the wheeled containers will nest in each other and the recycle containers will nest in each other and the wheeled containers will also nest in the recycle containers and **the lower size of recycle containers can partially nest in the upper size of recycle container**, thus being able to form a single pile of any number of sizes of recycle containers with the wheeled containers reducing shipping costs and distributor shelf space even for small quantities." The original disclosure reads "**the lower size of recycle containers can partially nest in the upper size of recycle container**" clearly states that there are two sizes of recycle container in the one application, described as lower and upper. This proves that the applicant had knowledge and possession and disclosure in the original application supporting the amended fig. 1 showing two recycle containers, a lower and an upper. It is also not possible to construe the recycle container on top of the refuse container as the upper recycle container as it a round not square and definitely too small to allow the lower recycle bin to partially nest in it. Therefore an upper and lower recycle bin are the first and second attachable containers are clearly part of the original specification and not new matter.

For claim 1, applicant has proposed a drawing amendment showing 3 attachable containers on top of a wheeled container. Applicant gives the above explanation as with regards to the second attachable container.

In the original specification a RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container is shown. It is well known that the base perimeter of the this container is approximately 50 inches. The applicant's drawing clearly shows the wheeled container significantly larger than the RUBBERMAID refuse container as well as square in shape. Scaling the drawing shows that the base perimeter of the wheeled container relative to the RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container to be 64 inches. The object and advantages clearly outline the new and unexpected result of increased volume without the effective lifting weight being increased as the containers are dumped independently. The limitation " the base perimeter" will have the amendment read " a base perimeter".

Applicant is presently pursuing the amendment and subsequent rejection of Fig 1 which shows the invention of the rigid entity with two attachable as well as three attachable containers instead of the original simplest or minimal configuration of the invention of the rigid entity with one attachable container. Both show the invention of the rigid entity, the amended version is to add clarity and is shown (reduced to practice) in the provisional patent visually. Applicant still waits for a response from the examiner to the explanation with regards to the art reduced to practice by the provisional patent and the wording of the original claims is not proof that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention regarding the two attachable containers configuration.

Regardless of the rejection or possible allowance of the amended figure, the feature of the invention of the rigid entity is disclosed and the claims, including reference to more than one attachable container, should be treated as reduced to practice or duplication of the invention or as originally claimed by the limitation "at least one attachable container"

as it would be impossible to show every different configuration of attachable container and hitched container. The examiner has requested a proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings. Applicant believes all features of the invention are shown in both figures but is finding it difficult to claim or show the rigid entity novelty.

Under 35 U.S.C. 112 Specification, the second paragraph states "the specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention. Applicant's specification concludes with claim 1 "at least one attachable container", claim 2 "a plurality of attachable containers stacked and secured on top of said attachable container" , and claim 11 "at least one attachable container, and a means for securing adjoining said wheeled container to said attachable container whereby the combined containers form a single rigid entity". These claims are the conclusion of the specification and with the attached drawing of the provisional patent and the original Fig 1 disclose the invention to enable someone skilled in the art to make and use the same. Under 35 U.S.C. 113 are "The applicant shall furnish a drawing where necessary for the understanding of the subject matter" and in this case not even the original Fig.1 or the provisional patent drawing or the amended Fig 1 drawings are necessary and the amended Fig 1 drawing in any way adds new matter that was not part of the original disclosure.

Applicant has sent with the appeal a drawing of wheeled container with two attachable containers, one attachable container secured to the top of the first attachable container. This drawing is page 6 of 14 of the provisional patent filed on 06/08/2000 application no. 60/209,964 as pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 119(e)(i) priority claimed in the Patent Application Transmittal Letter, and is identical in concept and structure to the amended fig.1, showing one wheeled container and two attachable containers. The applicant proposes the amendment to the references of the front page. This drawing of the provisional patent should positively confirm that the art is not new matter to this application and that a wheeled container with two attachable containers stacked on top of the wheeled container is the art reduced to practice as of 06/08/2000. The original fig. 1 illustrated the forming of the rigid entity (also mentioned in claim 11) for rolling in the tilted position showing the simplest configuration of the invention. The forming of the rigid entity is the matter or scope of the claim language in claim 1 and is considered the object of the invention. Claim 11 states " at least one attachable container, and a means for securing adjoining said wheeled container to said attachable container whereby the combined containers form a single rigid entity". Claim 2 adds duplication of the said attachable container and means for securing, and should be considered duplication of existing matter and procedure of claim 1, but not new matter. Claim 2 is primarily relied upon to narrow the attached location of the attachable containers to being on top of the first said attachable container, as well as their structural configuration relative to each other as being stacked (or piled).

Even if claim 2 were considered canceled, the phrase "at least one" in reference to the attachable container of claim 1, clearly claims one as well as two attachable containers, as the amended fig 1 illustrates, or three or a plurality of attachable containers. Claim 1 then can by itself support the claim language of claim 2 when claim 1 includes more than one

attachable container to be attached. Applicant relies on claim 1 language to support the Fig 1 amendment and two attachable containers.

1. A modular wheeled container system that is tilted from the free standing position for rolling comprising:

- a) a wheeled container having a means for rolling
- b) at least one attachable container, and
- c) a means for securing adjoining said wheeled container to said attachable container.

2. The system of claim 1 further including a plurality of attachable containers stacked and secured on top of said attachable container.

The claim 3 issue of hitching is not shown in this Fig 12 and the details of the hitching should not have any bearing on the allowance. This figure would then make it clear for someone skilled in the art to make and use the invention and clarify that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention. The skilled person would see the original Fig 1 with one attachable container and the Fig 12 of a wheeled container with 3 attachable containers clearly stated in the original claim 2 as a plurality of said attachable containers. The first said attachable container is shown in the original fig 1 and the plurality of said attachable containers are stacked and secured on top of said attachable container, simply as duplication of the attachable container already show on the wheeled container. A person skilled in the art reading only the above description of the specification and the original fig 1 should easily be able to use and reproduce the invention having three or more (plurality) attachable containers, if they had broadly interpreted at least one as only one and two or more for the plurality of attachable container as shown in fig 12. Some one skilled in the art would know that by removing one of the three attachable containers, that the inventor must have possessed the claimed invention of two attachable containers as well. Some one skilled in the art broadly interpreting the phrase "at least one" to mean one or only one, would then conclude that "at least one" also included 2 attachable containers, and that the inventor at the time the application was filed knew that two attachable containers was part of the invention and was not later discovered when one of the three attachable container was removed, that a new feature of the invention having only that the claimed invention or a rigid entity for comfortable tilting and rolling was still present. The same person skilled in the art would not be able to patent the configuration with 2 attachable containers.

It is understandable that an inventor cannot keep improving his invention during the patent process without a new date for the improvement being recorded as well as for the practical reasons of examination in terms of additional burden, new issues and new searches. The addition of two or three attachable containers adds no new issues or burdens, and was actually discussed extensively in the Evans art. Applicant is convinced that there is no new matter or patent rule or that the general intent or spirit of the patent law is broken by the amended Fig 1.

The references on the front page to the prior art patents showing three vertically stacked recycle bins, should allow some skilled in the art to conclude that a plurality of stacked recycle bins or attachable containers must be part of the invention and would be most

likely be surprised that the inventor would not have possession of this feature of the invention at the time of filing.

Would someone, skilled in the art, after being shown the original Fig 1 and then told at least one attachable container, as well as being on top of the attachable container as well as a plurality of attachable containers in claim 2, not be able to make or use the invention?

Under 35 U.S.C. 112 applicant has shown by the attached provisional patent drawing and the claim of "at least one attachable container" that at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention of two attachable containers. How do these two items not prove this?

Under 35 U.S.C. 112 Specification, the second paragraph states "the specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention. Applicant's specification concludes with claim 1 "at least one attachable container", claim 2 "a plurality of attachable containers stacked and secured on top of said attachable container" , and claim 11 "at least one attachable container, and a means for securing adjoining said wheeled container to said attachable container whereby the combined containers form a single rigid entity". These claims are the conclusion of the specification and with the attached drawing of the provisional patent and the original Fig 1 disclose the invention to enable someone skilled in the art to make and use the same. Under U.S.C. 113 are "The applicant shall furnish a drawing where necessary for the understanding of the subject matter" and in this case not even original Fig. 1 or the provisional patent drawing or the amended Fig 1 drawings are necessary and the amended Fig 1 drawing does not in any way add new matter that was not part of the original disclosure. What is the new matter that would add benefit to this invention that applicant has not already disclosed? Why are the drawings even necessary?

The original disclosure under Objects and Advantages page 4 of 13 , "(k) the wheeled containers will nest in each other and the recycle containers will nest in each other and the wheeled containers will also nest in the recycle containers and **the lower size of recycle containers can partially nest in the upper size of recycle container**, thus being able to form a single pile of any number of sizes of recycle containers with the wheeled containers reducing shipping costs and distributor shelf space even for small quantities." The original disclosure states "**the lower size of recycle containers can partially nest in the upper size of recycle container**" clearly states that there are two sizes of recycle container in the one application, described as lower and upper. This proves that the applicant had knowledge and possession and disclosure in the original application supporting the amended fig. 1 showing two recycle containers, a lower and an upper. It is also not possible to construe the recycle container on top of the refuse container as the upper recycle container as it a round not square and definitely too small to allow the lower recycle bin to partially nest in it.

For claims 1 regarding the claim being indefinite because it contains an optional limitation, an optional second attachable container, and the metes and bounds of the claim, that is the scope of the claim cannot be determined since it can't be determined if the second attachable container is part of the claim or not.

The metes and bounds, object and scope of the invention is to use attachable containers to bring the height of the wheeled container to an ergonomically comfortable height for rolling while still allowing the base perimeter to exceed the 55 inch perimeter restriction that prevents the wheeled container from becoming too large, hence heavy to lift and dump. For claim 1, the option is not an option if the height of the rigid entity formed by a wheeled container and a first attachable container is not high enough for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling. This being the case, the limitation and object of the invention are not met. The condition "to be added if the combined height of the said wheeled container and said first attachable container do not reach the height for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling." determines when the second attachable container is part of the claim. This would make the claim definite since the scope of the claim is to form a rigid entity of sufficient height for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling. If the height of a single attachable container is sufficient for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling, the invention object and limitation are met and exceeded or irrelevant if a second attachable container is added, but not undefined.

The applicant for the above reasons appeals claim 1 particularly "a second attachable container wherein the combined height of the said wheeled container and said attachable container is increased to reach the height necessary for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling"

The applicant believes that the comfortable height of the rigid entity formed by at least one attachable container or a plurality of attachable containers to form a rigid entity is the limitation and defining feature that makes the claim definite, as well as a main feature of the invention.

Art Rejections

Grounds of Rejection 4. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 1 for patentable distinction over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 for the following reasons:

The following argument will be referred to as the **perimeter restriction or volume restriction or capacity restriction** - Tiramani has a total volume of 22 gallons with the wheeled container and 3 fastened containers, which follows or is similar to luggage devices that are stacked. Both Tiramani's and the luggage industry have devices having the same base perimeter dimensions of approximately 170 inches. Tiramani's actual wheeled container perimeter is 52 but a 1 inch protrusion is added to the depth to improve vertical stability. Tiramani's maximum volumetric capacity of the sum of the system is determined by the combination of :

- a) a single lifting handle '92' centrally located on the top surface of the 'tool case 62' to allow single hand carrying typical of tool boxes in order to free the other hand for carrying another item or opening doors, etc.
- b) the 'tool case 62' has similar dimensions to typical single hand carried tool boxes, which has a 17 inch by 9 in perimeter and height of 8 inches plus a 4 inch high drawer totaling 12 inches. The 12 inch height holds a sufficient variety of tools and is higher than typical tool boxes. (not available in store where applicant purchased having two drawers).
- c) the 9 inch depth is determined by the clearance needed to prevent tool box from rubbing against leg while carrying and walking.
- d) the height is determined by the typical person's weight carrying physical strength and the typical contents density, in this case tools (luggage may be higher and longer but not usually wider due to leg rubbing and lower weight density of contents.)

The combination of a), b), c) and d) determine the dimensions of Tiramani's 'tool case 62' with drawer container. The wheeled container perimeter is determined for practical, aesthetic, manufacture and space efficiency, to have the same perimeter and the height as typical tool boxes, being determined by the typical person's weight carrying physical strength for weight, also being 12 inches. The base of the wheeled container also has a one inch projection opposite to the axle to improve vertical stability when opening drawers. Applicant's novel design of overcomes the dimensional limitations or restrictions of Tiramani as well as luggage by having two lifting handles at opposite sides of container which allows for two armed lifting of container in front of body with option of resting lower edge of container on top portion of knees or thighs. This allows for larger perimeter containers on the depth (perpendicular to axial length) dimension, since leg rubbing during carrying and walking is no longer a restriction, the width (axial length) is determined by shoulder width and arm divergence limitations, however door widths of 32 inches are the limiting dimension for width. Applicant overcomes the 9 inch depth restriction as well as the vertical instability because the weight limits are increased since the physical load is:

- a) balanced across the back not on one side of the back
- b) resting on two arms not one
- c) pulling forward on back muscles not single side muscles
- d) load can be partially supported by knees or thighs

- e) the application of curb side delivery does not require carrying of attachable container independent of wheeled container, as recycle goods are lifted off first and then refuse container moved to opposite side of driveway, or simply unhitched and tilted vertical as a rigid entity vertically stable enough to be stored in the secured configuration, unlike Tiramani's detachable tool box that is transported independently from the wheeled container; up and down stairs, congested work sites, restrictive areas, etc.
- f) the application of recycle goods and luggage are of a lower weight density than tools
- g) Applicant does not have awkward extendible handle that when collapsed is still extended 12 inches above the wheeled container upper edge having a single lifting point that is not centrally located on top of wheeled container, without any side handles, resulting in the wheeled container pivoting inwards and dragging up front of legs while not allowing enough movement in the comfortable lifting zone to clear the floor or trunk of vehicle because initial gripping point starts at 26 inches above ground.

Hence the tool box of Tiramani and the luggage bag both are carried on top having single handle that must be lifted and carried with a single hand requiring weight capacity restriction and depth restriction due to tool box rubbing against legs while carrying. Applicant has overcome this paradigm by securing containers lifted by both hands on two handles so weight capacity can be greater and container rests on front of thighs while carrying. Hence, **Applicant's novel approach overcomes the perimeter restriction of the one handle one hand held attached container**.

-The telescopic handle limits the container height above the gripping point due to overhanging of containers protruding above the gripping section and crushing against the arm or backside of the person's vertical body while tilted; Applicant has overcome this long felt limitation by forming rigid entities allowing larger base perimeters of the wheeled container, and in the specific retrofit to the RUBBERMAID refuse container, the height of the pulling handle is higher and the attaching interface diameter large enough to allow a significant volume to be added without significant increase to the protrusion above the handle a volume of at least 45 gallons up to 80 gallons or more.

Tiramani teaches fastening devices not handles. Applicant has shown an overcenter clasp with lifting handle in fig 7 of the alternate embodiments. Such handles are generally found on portable picnic coolers. If Tiramani's fastening devices were to be for lifting he could have used such handles or modified the toggle portion of his snapping mechanism to have an opening for the hand.

-Applicant's application requires relatively high volume containers having relatively few divisional compartments and frequent periodic use, as compared to Tiramani. Recycle and refuse containers are moved usually once per week and usually require two to three recycle bins and two refuse containers, depending on municipality and family size. The overall number of divisional compartments would be four as compared to Tiramani's 24 compartment tool box, and a volume of 100 gallons as compared to 17.22 gallons of Tiramani's one wheeled container with 2 fastened tool boxes assembly (22 gallons with 3). A single refuse container of 32 gallons is almost double in capacity and a recycle bin single

rigid entity of three bins would probably be in the order of 90 gallons or 5 times the volume of Tiramani. The hence Applicant's total hitched typical hitched volume of two refuse and one three container recycle bin would be 154 gallons compared to Tiramani's 17.22 gallons. This is a factor of approximately 9. It is unlikely and not typical that a person working on site would require nine of Tiramani's tool box assemblies or even 2 nor would someone need a recycle bin system with 216 different compartments. Tiramani system cannot be expanded for one assembly and certainly not a hitched assembly to have the volumetric capacity similar to applicant's.

the applicant requests reconsideration of the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 1 for the following reasons of patentable distinction over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 for the following reasons;

- Tiramani teaches that fastening a container onto a hand dolly which has a container integrated with the lower section of the hand dolly
- Tiramani teaches extending the handle of the dolly to allow convenient transportation in vehicles; Applicant teaches convenience by nesting and elimination of handles, telescopic handles, dollies, carts
- Tiramani teaches fastening two containers by separate fastening devices from that for pulling; Applicant uses handles for securing, pulling and hitching
- If the Applicant's attachable container as shown in the original Fig was modified to fit on top of Tiramani's wheeled container and it's volume approximated in reference to the 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container, the total height would be approximately 5 ft high
- Tiramani's handle would hinder the dumping of the wheeled container
- Tiramani's wheeled container has a unremovable top so that it is not possible to dump the container by inversion

Tiramani's system inoperable as a recycle bin and refuse container

- Tiramani's container would require the waste collection person to hold the wheeled container upside down with one hand on the extended handle, since the fastening devices have no opening for gripping for the palm of the hand (the weight of 32 gallons of refuse could not be held inverted by finger pressure of one hand squeezing the toggle flap portion of the fastening device) while at the same time opening with the other hand the unlocked "front lock 128" and opening "bin 128 in casing 126"
- Tiramani teaches boxes with multifaceted compartments and drawers, Applicant teaches simple open top containers
- Tiramani teaches container that cannot nest one container in another; recycling and refuse containers must nest in each other for reasons of transport, storage during and after purchase, and this is especially important with the much larger and low cost containers. Even if there were no top on Tiramani containers, the nontapered sides and multifaceted compartments and drawers would not permit nesting. Applicant's nested containers may be transported from curb by carrying

- Tiramani teaches a total volume of 22 gallons with the wheeled container and 3 fastened containers, which follows or is similar to the teaching of luggage devices that are stacked. Both Tiramani's and the luggage industry's teaching has resulted in devices having the same base perimeter dimensions of 170 square inches. Tiramani's maximum volumetric capacity of the sum of the system is determined by the combination of :

- a) a single lifting handle '92' centrally located on the top surface of the 'tool case 62' to allow single hand carrying typical of tool boxes in order to free the other hand for carrying another item or opening doors, etc.
- b) the 'tool case 62' has similar dimensions to typical single hand carried tool boxes, which has a 17 inch by 9 in perimeter and height of 8 inches plus a 4 inch high drawer totaling 12 inches. The 12 inch height holds a sufficient variety of tools and is higher than typical tool boxes. (not available in store where applicant purchased having two drawers).
- c) the 9 inch depth is determined by the clearance needed to prevent tool box from rubbing against leg while carrying and walking.
- d) the height is determined by the typical person's weight carrying physical strength and the typical contents density, in this case tools (luggage may be higher and longer but not usually wider due to leg rubbing and lower weight density contents.)

The combination of a), b), c) and d) determine the dimensions of the Tiramani's 'tool case 62' with drawer container. The wheeled container perimeter is determined for practical, aesthetic, manufacture and space efficiency, to have the same perimeter and the height again by the typical person's weight carrying physical strength for weight, also being 12 inches. The base of the wheeled container also has a one inch projection opposite to the axle to improve vertical stability when opening drawers.

Applicant's novel design of overcomes the dimensional limitations or restrictions of Tiramani as well as luggage by having two lifting handles at opposite sides of container which allows for two armed lifting of container in front of body with option of resting lower edge of container on top portion of knees or thighs. This allows for larger perimeter containers on the width dimension, since leg rubbing during carrying and walking is no longer a restriction, the width is determined by shoulder width and arm divergence limitations, however door widths of 32 inches are the limiting dimension for width. The 9 inch depth restriction is overcome as well as the vertical instability.

The weight limits are increased because:

- a) the physical load is balanced across the back not on one side of the back
- b) the physical load is resting on two arms not one
- c) the physical load is pulling forward on back muscles not single side muscles
- d) the physical load is partially supported by knees or thighs
- e) the application of curb side delivery does not require carrying of attachable container independent of wheeled container, as recycle goods are lifted off first and then refuse container moved to opposite side of driveway, or simply unhitched and tilted vertical as a rigid entity vertically stable enough to be stored in the secured configuration, unlike Tiramani's detachable tool box that is transported independently from the wheeled container; up and down stairs, congested work sites, restrictive areas, etc.
- f) the application of recycle goods and luggage are of a lower weight density than tools
- g) Applicant does not have awkward extendible handle that when collapsed still extends 12 inches above the wheeled container upper edge having a single lifting point that is not

centrally located on top of wheeled container, without any side handles, resulting in the wheeled container pivoting inwards and dragging up front of legs while not allowing enough movement in the comfortable lifting zone to clear the floor or trunk of vehicle because initial gripping point starts at 26 inches above ground.

The tool box of Tiramani and the luggage bag both or carrying on top having single handle that must be lifted and carried with single hand requiring weight capacity restriction and depth restriction due to tool box rubbing against legs while carrying. Applicant has overcome this paradigm by securing containers lifted by both hands on two handles so weight capacity can be greater and container rests on front of thighs while carrying.

Applicant's novel approach overcomes the perimeter restriction of the one handle one hand held attached container .

-The telescopic handle limits the height due to overhanging of containers protruding above the gripping section and crushing against the arm or backside of the person's vertical body while tilted; Applicant has overcome this long felt limitation by forming rigid entities allowing larger base perimeters of the wheeled container, and in the specific retrofit to the RUBBERMAID refuse container, the height of the pulling handle is higher and the attaching interface diameter large enough to allow a significant volume to be added without significant increase to the protrusion above the handle a volume of at least 45 gal up to 80 gal

Tiramani teaches fastening devices not handles. Applicant has shown an overcenter clasp with lifting handle in fig 7 of the alternate embodiments. Such handles are generally found on portable picnic coolers.

- Tiramani teaches fastening devices on sides coplanar to wheels; applicant teaches handles perpendicular to wheels so that even if Tiramani eliminated telescopic handle, the fastening devices would require modification for gripping, pulling while fastened, and relocation to perpendicular to wheels

- Tiramani teaches contents are removed independently through side located doors, Applicant enters through top opening and empties by entire contents simultaneously dumping

- Tiramani teaches top tool boxes moved and used independently of wheeled container and requires telescopic handle; Applicant containers not moved or used independently of wheeled container

- Tiramani teaches containers located inside tool boxes which are piled and fastened to a dolly or cart, Applicant's containers eliminate the cart by forming a rigid entity out of two or more containers

- Tiramani is a toolbox system and portable work bench; Applicant is a container system

- Tiramani teaches openings through side or vertical face, Applicant has openings at top or smaller side opening for loading while still allowing containing or holding

Tiramani is inoperative as a recycle bin / waste container (see above arguments as well). Tiramani would require the following modifications to operate

- removal of top portion of fastened containers and of wheeled container to make opening,
- removal of telescopic handle, trays, drawer "front lock 128", "bin 128 in casing 126"
- opening for gripping for the palm of the hand (the weight of 32 gallons of refuse could not be held inverted by finger pressure of one hand squeezing the toggle flap portion of the fastening device) in toggle portion of fastening device

Tiramani solves different need of transporting tools and toolboxes. Applicant solves need to move a recycle bin on an existing refuse container. No where does Tiramani mention recycle goods or the RUBBERMAID refuse container.

RUBBERMAID refuse container is 20 years old and common and so are recycle bins and it would require very little modification to a bin to fit on the RUBBERMAID refuse container, yet Tiramani, Newell/Rubbermaid company, or anybody else has suggested this solution to a long felt but unresolved need requiring very little modification to a recycle container relative to the many modifications required (see modifications above) to make Tiramani containers function as a refuse container recycle bin.

Unexpected results confirms Applicant's novel approach:

- of one less trip to curb come from the new use of the existing Ferbrache handles
- secure transport, and not just resting, of the recycle bin by handles that have always been used for lifting and lid holding.
- no physical lifting during transport of recycle bin
- the lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it, and also securely rests within the similar shaped larger perimeter of the recycle bin
- the overall vertical stability is actually improved by adding the height of the recycle bin because the top edge, or handle if part of the bin, provide a second gripping point that is located along the forward edge (unlike the container with the lid on with gripping ridge running across middle of container diameter) and the second gripping edge being vertically above at a significant distance to provide leverage or stabilizing moment to produce vertical stabilization.
- dripping of dirty water from bin onto legs is avoided
- weight of recycle bin and contents help to compress contents of overfilled waste containers
- the added height is ergonomically more comfortable, especially for tall people since the present height is minimized to increase the base perimeter.
- one less trip back from the curb
- physically easy transport back from the curb
- a recycle bin with handles (if included)
- a recycle bin with handles (if included) for easy lifting in terms of grip as well as vertical extension to reduce bending over.

-the reduced space requirement when stacked in home or at end of driveway for smaller families in smaller residences.

The combination of novel ideas for this particular part of the invention require the following combination of obstacles to be overcome in order to function. The obstacles teach that it is not possible or **teach away** from the invention. As well, the **assumed insolvebility**, by those skilled in the art for the following:

- adding of even more height to an already vertically unstable container is overcome because the attached container is placed on top before transport and taken off after brought to the windy, nonlevel curb, where stray dog or raccoons will easily topple the container which would then roll onto the road. The overall vertical stability during transport is actually improved by adding the height of the recycle bin because the top edge, or handle (if part of the bin), provide a second gripping point that is located along the forward edge (unlike the container with the lid on with gripping ridge running across middle of container diameter) and the second gripping edge being vertically above at a significant distance to provide leverage or moment to produce vertical stabilization
- The lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it.
- replacing a lid with a container
- replacing a lid with a container when the container is to be moved
- replacing a lid with a container when the container is tilted during movement
- replacing a lid with a container when the particular handles have always been used for holding lids and lifting waste containers, not securing recycle bins
- replacing a lid with a container where the particular handles happen to have sufficient holding capability to secure, unlike most lid holding devices on other waste containers that barely hold the lid on
- the lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it and also securely rests within the similar shaped larger perimeter of the recycle bin.
- the RUBBERMAID refuse container has been widely used and known for twenty years and has not had a recycle bin secured to it.

The invention is contrary to the prior art: the prior art teaches recycle bins should be transported together at a different time by a different device such as a cart unlike the Applicant's approach of waste and recycle goods simultaneously. Tiramani teaches transporting tools with tools.

The 55 inch perimeter base is not obvious nor is it possible due to the perimeter restriction argument. Tiramani realizes the instability and adds a flanged protrusion to the base of the wheeled container, but as explained in the perimeter restriction argument, is unable to increase the actual base of the wheeled container. Also explained in the volume restriction argument, Tiramani is unable to increase the volume of his container.

All of the above clearly prove the novelty and unobviousness of claim 1. The hitching of rigid entities and a second or third RUBBERMAID refuse container to complete the system, is even more unobvious and novel and should be considered with respect to all the benefits etc. of the tilted hitching aspect.

The applicant the rejection of claim 1 for the above reasons.

Grounds of Rejection 5. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 3-6, 9, 10, and 22 as being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert to transport all the containers to the same point for the following reasons:

1. TOLBERT'S SYSTEM WILL NOT FUNCTION FOR ROLLING IN THE TILTED POSITION

APPLICANT IS NOT CLAIMING HITCHING OF WHEELED CONTAINERS THAT ARE VERTICAL FOR ROLLING , BUT CLAIMING TILTED HITCHING FOR HITCHED CONTAINERS THAT ARE TILTED FOR ROLLING

Applicant agrees with the examiner that hitching of containers is not novel where containers that are rolled in the vertical free standing position with castored wheels are hitched, or in the case where two non-castored wheels are located under the center of gravity of the container and the container vertically stabilized by a single lead hitch or both lead and trailing hitch such as in an amusement park train. Applicant is not claiming hitching a fourth or any other number of containers to Tolbert's system. However, applicant's claim is limited to the hitching of tilted for rolling containers, which is uncontested by any prior art in any field, including luggage, where there is clearly a long felt need.

Even if Tolbert rearranged his wheel positions, reduced the number of wheels to two, and changed these two to non castoring wheels, the system would not function in the tilted position because the hitch which is located centrally along the vertical height, would result in the top of the trailing container binding on the top left or right sides of the leading container as the train travels about a curve or incline. Even after changing the wheels, if the hitch was moved to the top of the containers, the additional height increase caused by the tilting would lift the towed container off the ground before the balance point was reached. If the handle was then lengthened to prevent the lifting, the container sides would not be able to touch each other in unless they are unhitched. Even with the single wheel located at it's furthest forward location, Tolbert's container slightly tilted would result in the bottom edge, in front of wheel, rubbing on the ground.

1. The Tiramani container would require the many previously stated modifications, an additional part which is the hitch, and would still be inoperative.

It is clear that Tiramani does not have handles but "snapping mechanisms 66" and has a single "pulling handle 56" located on the back side over the axle. If the "pulling handle 56" was to be hitched to a pulling handle 56 of a second container assembly by the addition of a hitching device similar to Applicant's, which Tiramani does not have or suggest, then the back side of the second hitched container would lift off the ground as it fulcrums on the top horizontal corner above the non axle front side not only when tilted but also prior to tilting in the vertical free standing position. If the pulling handles were hitched with the back pulling sides facing each other, then when tilted the container assemblies would form an inverted 'v' or pyramid and could not be accessed by pulling in front of, or if accessed by walking beside the inverted 'v' the lead container would not be steerable but instead would steer the assembly in an uncontrolled manner making the proposed configuration inoperable.

If the "snapping mechanisms 66" are to be construed as handles and hitch by the addition of a hitching device similar to Applicant's, which Tiramani does not have or suggest, then the container assemblies would form an 'L' shape as viewed from above where one of the trailing container wheels would lift off the ground and drag rather than roll, or if tilted so that the axles remain end to end the containers would not resemble Applicant's hitching but more of side by side configuration. Applicant includes these arguments for the record but respectfully believes that the examiner is suggesting moving the both "snapping mechanisms 66" as Tolbert to front and rear positions. The "snapping mechanisms 66" would also require the modification of the toggle portion of the "snapping mechanisms 66" to accommodate the hitch since Tolbert's handles will not function for tilted hitching. Additional modified "snapping mechanisms 66" would then have to be added at the top of the upper most tool box even though no fastening devices are required since hitching "snapping mechanisms 66" below the top edge for hitching would result in releasing the container being fastened for hitching, resulting in the top container of the lead container assembly to fall off, rendering the combination inoperative.

2. There is no logical reason to combine

Tiramani's single assembly is sufficient to bring a significant number of tools to a remote site, since usually one hand held tool box is sufficient even without the wheeled container or additional fastened draws and carousel, that a second assembly would rarely be needed and if it were, the infrequency and demand would render it not necessary to hitch. Applicant's application requires relatively high volume containers having relatively few divisional compartments and frequent periodic use, as compared to Tiramani. Recycle and refuse containers are moved usually once per week and usually require two to three recycle bins and two refuse containers, depending on municipality and family size. The overall number of divisional compartments would be four as compared to Tiramani's 24 compartment tool box, and a volume of 100 gallons as compared to 17.22 gallons of Tiramani's one wheeled container with 2 fastened tool boxes assembly (22 gallons with 3). A single refuse container of 32 gallons is almost double in capacity and a recycle bin single rigid entity of three bins would probably be in the order of 90 gallons or 5 times the volume of Tiramani. The hence Applicant's total hitched typical hitched volume of two

refuse and one three container recycle bin would be 154 gallons compared to Tiramani's 17.22 gallons. This is a factor of approximately 9. It is unlikely and not typical that a person working on site would require nine of Tiramani's tool box assemblies or even 2 nor would someone need a recycle bin system with 216 different compartments. This would make combining Tolbert and Tiramani not obvious or practical nor would there be any logical reason to combine them.

3. Nonanalogous art

Tiramani's maximum volumetric capacity of the sum of the system is determined by the single lifting handle '92' centrally located on the top surface of the tool box or 'toolcase 62'. This is explained in detail in the Tiramani 102 arguments as perimeter or volume restriction argument. This reason and the reason above of "There is no logical reason to combine" clearly demonstrates the different , use, capacity, needs and hence technical field of invention making the proposed combination nonanalogous art

4. Tolbert takes a different approach from Tiramani and reaches a different solution to a different problem. Since they teach away from each other, it would not be logical to combine them. Tolbert teaches hitching refuse containers while Tiramani teaches fastening tool boxes to a wheeled tool box cart with a telescopic handle.

Clearly Tiramani has no wheeled refuse or recycle container, and Tolbert has no recycle container nor tilted for rolling refuse container. Therefore, it would not be logical for someone skilled in the art to remove one of the toolboxes from the top of Tiramani's wheeled tool boxes and fasten or attempt to bind it on top of Tolbert's refuse container, nor would it be logical to hitch a refuse container, that does not tilt when rolling, to Tiramani's container.

5. Each of the Tolbert and Tiramani systems is individually complete and functional in itself, so there would be no reason to use parts from Tolbert's to improve Tiramani's.

Tolbert would not require securing because it does not or cannot tilt, and adding the operation of securing would be a laborious disadvantage.

6. Tolbert nor Tiramani do not contain any suggestion, expressed or implied, that they be combined in the manner suggested.

Neither Tolbert nor Tiramani in their objectives of their inventions, or any where else, express or imply any suggestion that their systems are incomplete or should be expanded or combined with other methods to produce other results.

7. Tolbert and Tiramani teach away, expressly or by implication from the suggested combination, since Tolbert teaches increasing the system capacity by hitching containers while Tiramani by stacking vertically.

Tolbert teaches that if you want to increase the capacity of the system, then hitch more containers onto the train, not securing containers on top as suggested by the combination. Tiramani teaches a system that increases its capacity by stacking higher, not hitching. Both these teachings would lead someone skilled in the art away from a solution of combining to increase capacity.

Even when the capacities of each system is maximized, Tolbert would teach the obvious solution would be to start a second train, while Tiramani would teach obtain a second cart. Both clearly teaching away from combination in terms of volume and variety as well as after maximum capacity is reached. .

8. Since the Tolbert system does not tilt for rolling, it would not be logical or obvious for someone skilled in the art to hitch the Tiramani system which is tilted because they teach away from each other

9. Even if combined, the synergism is less than applicant's

The whole, that is the result achieved by applicants invention, is greater than the sum of the parts, as of the combination. Applicants invention produces the many new and unexpected results as a direct result over the combination. Some of the results that are produced that are not found in the combination are two handed lifting handles resulting in the overcoming of the dimensional limitation of the one handed tool box perimeter explained in the 103 Tiramani arguments, the proposed combination would not be able to remain hitched when tilted to and from the free standing position and will not remain free standing in the tilted position as explained in the inverted 'v' / elongated action of the Ferbrache handles, the inability to dump, nest, blow mold, and increase the base perimeter/ vertical stability and so clearly the combination is not obvious and even when combined do not disclose the invention, nor sums up to the whole of the invention in terms of results.

In the July/02 conversation, the examiner suggested a limitation of perhaps greater than 10 degrees of tilt to overcome Tolbert with regards to possible tilting that may result from impacting or acceleration of the Tolbert system. It was agreed that it is unreasonable to expect the Tolbert container to balance on the single lead wheel located in line and below the hitch. Even a single Tolbert container would be extremely difficult for a person to hold tilted at any angle, and that with Tolbert's hitching structure it would be impossible to roll a train of tilted containers each on their one single swivel front castor for any distance at even the slightest angle.

It was also agreed that the casters do not function when the plane of swivel of the castor is tilted relative to the plane of the surface of travel (floor). Since tilted hitching is not shown by Tolbert, it is inapplicable in combination with Tiramani, making the combination even more unobvious.

The applicant requests reconsideration and allowance of the claims with regards to Tiramani in view of Tolbert under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) according to reasons above.

Grounds of Rejection 6. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 24 for being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 or Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert and further in view of Ferbrache (handle).

Reconsideration is requested for the following reasons;

1. Clearly from the applicant's reasons regarding the 103(a) Tiramani in view of Tolbert, the invention is not disclosed nor can they be combined. Applicant includes these reasons to obviate Applicant's novelty in this rejection. Applicant also gives the following reasons to be applied with regard to the claim 24 rejection with reference to the novelty of the Ferbrache handle.

2. THE FERBRACHE HANDLE IS CLAIMED AS A NEW USE PATENT FOR SECURING ADJOINING CONTAINERS AS WELL AS HITCHING TILTED FOR ROLLING CONTAINERS

Not only is Ferbrache handle novel in terms of a new use for securing adjoining containers, it is even more remarkably novel in terms forming part of a tiltable hitch, especially when tiltable hitching by itself is novel. Claim 21 does not claim the Ferbrache handle as lid locking device, but rather as a new use for securing adjoining containers and hitching. The 102 arguments for Ferbrache, in which the rejection has been overcome, clearly show the distinction and novelty of the new uses over lid locking and lifting, so that viewing the use of lid locking and lifting for securing to form rigid entities and hitching is not relevant or applicable.

3. Tolbert, Tiramani and Ferbrache take a different approaches from each other and reaches a different solution to a different problem. Since they teach away from each other, it would not be logical to combine them. Tolbert teaches hitching refuse containers while Tiramani teaches piling and fastening a tool box and tool drawer on a wheeled hand dolly cart and Ferbrache teaches handles for locking lids and lifting.

Even if Tiramani and Tolbert could be combined, replacing Tolbert's hitch (not handle, as Tolbert states it's function was for hitching, and pulling, not lifting) with a lifting / lid locking device that results in the loss of the lid locking as well as lifting, when moved to the central height location, is illogical. If the handle was located at the top, it still would

not lock the lids because it would be in the open position during towing and the hitching at that location would result in the containers toppling forward when pulled.

4. Each of the Tolbert, Tiramani, and Ferbrache systems is individually complete and functional in itself, so there would be no reason to use parts from Ferbrache and Tolbert's to improve Tiramani's.

Tiramani does not see two handed lifting of containers necessary because if he did would of used handles instead of 'snapping mechanisms 66' as well as it also it goes against standard single handle toolbox design and would result in a total of 3 handles since a single handle centrally located on top is still necessary to allow one free hand for door opening or carrying other items. Tiramani would not need to hitch more than one tool container assembly since one is more than sufficient to hold a full selection of generally used tools as explained above.

5. Tolbert, Tiramani and Ferbrache do not contain any suggestion, expressed or implied, that they be combined in the manner suggested.

Neither Tolbert, Tiramani or Ferbrache in their objectives of their inventions, or any where else, express or imply any suggestion that their systems are incomplete or should be expanded or combined with other methods to produce other results.

6. Even if Tiramani and Tolbert could be combined, they teach away, expressly or by implication from the suggested combination with the Ferbrache handle, since Tiramani teaches handles on forward and behind sides of axle while Tiramani teaches snapping mechanisms at both (axle end) sides. If the handles for lifting were placed handles on forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making extension of the telescopic handle impossible as it would hit the Ferbrache handles and would teach against conventional luggage design having fastening devices at the ends.

7. The proposed combination is made inoperative by the Ferbrache handles unable to hold the heavier tools than recycle goods due to the higher density as well as the narrow front to rear depth of Tiramani's 9 inch compared to Applicant's 27 inch or more depth resulting in greater moment of the container edge on the tooth projection due to the shorter moment arm (in this case 9 to 27 or three times greater force). Clearly the inoperativeness of the weaker holding strength of the Ferbrache handle assumed to be designed for lid locking with a zero content no moment load of a lid, renders the combination unobvious.

The inoperativeness of the drawers opening with the Ferbrache handle on the rear face of the wheeled container projecting upward would prevent the drawers or carousel from opening or if projecting downward, prevent the wheeled container tilt out basket from opening.

If the handles for lifting were placed on the forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making lifting awkward as the ends protrude into the body while lifting.

If the handles for lifting were placed on the forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making extension of the telescopic handle impossible as it would hit the Ferbrache handles.

8. The Tiramani container would require the following modifications if snapping mechanisms 66 are construed as handles:

- relocating the handles from sides to front and rear
- modification of the Ferbrache handle to increase it's securing strength
- modification of the Ferbrache handle to prevent folding downward and blocking drawer, carousel or basket operation
- increasing the space between containers to allow room for the Ferbrache handles and corresponding redesign of the containers to recover the increased height lost.
- If the handles for lifting were placed on the forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making extension of the telescopic handle impossible as it would hit the Ferbrache handles. Thus the telescopic handle would have to be redesigned to clear the Ferbrache handles.

These changes require major modifications relative to the complexity of Tiramani's design, and clearly makes combining unobvious.

9. Even if combined, the following applicant's claimed features are not met:

- containers cannot nest within each other, nor similar containers within each other
- containers cannot be blow molded
- containers cannot be inverted for dumping
- the volume of fastened container assemblies are limited in volume due to the toolbox perimeter as explained in the Tiramani in view of Tolbert as explained 103a) arguments for claim 23, resulting in many more hitched containers for the same volume of Applicant's rigid entities.

So clearly the combination is not obvious and even when combined do not disclose the invention, nor meet the claimed features of the invention.

10. Even if combined, the synergism is less than applicant's, since the combination of three inventions still does not disclose Applicant's invention

The whole, that is the result achieved by applicants invention, is greater than the sum of the parts, as of the combination. Applicants invention produces the additional features of:

- containers cannot nest within each other, nor similar containers within each other
 - containers cannot be blow molded
 - containers cannot be inverted for dumping
 - the volume of fastened container assemblies are limited in volume due to the toolbox perimeter as explained in the Tiramani /Tolbert 103a) arguments for claim 23, resulting in many more hitched containers for the same volume of Applicant's rigid entities
- so clearly the combination is not obvious and even when combined do not disclose the invention, nor sums up to the whole of the invention in terms of results.

11. New and unexpected results are obtained from the use of the Ferbrache handle:

When the Ferbrache handle is used with Applicant's hitch for tilted hitching the particular distance of the gripping section to the container side results in the ability of containers being able to be tilted as the two hitched handles can elongate into a flat coplanar configuration when tilted from the inverted 'v' while in the free standing position and also remain stable free standing in the tilted position as shown in Fig 9, 10 and 11. Hence tilted hitching, which is clearly novel over Tolbert's hitching or combination of Tiramani and Tolbert since the extended handle hitched to a Ferbrache handle would not allow this coplanar /v' action and hence is a new and unexpected result from the new use of the Ferbrache handle designed for lid locking and lifting.

As well, tilted for rolling containers also remaining hitched while vertically free standing is a new and unexpected result from the new use of the Ferbrache handle designed for lid locking and lifting.

As well, tilted for rolling containers also remaining hitched while tilted free standing is a new and unexpected result from the new use of the Ferbrache handle designed for lid locking and lifting.

As well the use of the Ferbrache handle, designed for lid locking and lifting, used as a means for securing attachable containers, unexpectedly "provides a means for easy lifting for handle grasping" as examiner has stated when replacing Tiramani's 'snapping mechanisms 66' (however Tiramani fails to do so) And since the snapping mechanisms 66 are not graspable for lifting even empty containers let alone heavy tool boxes nor do they have openings in the toggle portion, and since Tiramani has no graspable lifting edges but only single non centered extended handle for lifting the wheeled container or a single handle on the toolcase, the Ferbrache handles now provides two handed lifting capability, in turn allowing increased base perimeter of the wheeled container (as explained in 103 Tiramani / Tolbert combination arguments). As well reduced bending over for low attachable containers due to the height extension when handles up, and, not having

awkward extendible handle that when collapsed still extends 12 inches above the wheeled container upper edge having a single lifting point that is not centrally located on top of wheeled container, without any side handles, resulting in the wheeled container pivoting inwards and dragging up front of legs while not allowing enough movement in the comfortable lifting zone to clear the floor or trunk of vehicle because initial lifting point starts at 26 inches above ground.

If lids and handles are used for spillage prevention, this is not intended or claimed in any way, to be novel or part of applicant's invention. The similar effect that the securing of a container on top has on the bottom container in terms of spill prevention is an unexpected result. Applicant clearly has shown that containers are not lids and that spill prevention is an unexpected result, from the novel means of forming a rigid entity.

The applicant requests reconsideration and allowance of claim 24 with regards to Tiramani in view of Tolbert and further in view of Ferbrache under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) according to reasons above.

Grounds of Rejection 7. The applicant appeals the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 25 and 26 for being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 or Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert and further in view of Ferbrache. **Although the claims appear grouped here, the applicant requests that they be treated as ungrouped claims and that claim 25 not fall with claim 26 since the new use of the handles for securing is independent of the design and function of the attachable container.**

Claim 25 and 26 pertain to the attachable recycle container which specifically fits on the conventional RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container instead of a lid, and the new use for Ferbrache handles, are both claims that are very narrow in their scope. Their novelty was addressed and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 23 (now canceled but similar in scope to claim 25 and 26) over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 of Amendment D filed July 31, 2003., and was overcome and the rejection subsequently dropped (Appendix 3). The applicant requests that this issue be given special consideration due to their very narrow scope pertaining to an existing specific refuse container and specific handle.

the applicant requests reconsideration of the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 25 and 26 for being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 or Tiramani 2 in view of Tolbert and further in view of Ferbrache (handle). Reconsideration is requested for the following reasons;

Applicant gives all the reasons stated in the above arguments presented for 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 24 for the rejection of claim 25 and 26 as well as the following: Claim 25 and 26 are very narrow in their scope as they pertain to the attachable container which fits specifically on the conventional RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container, instead of a lid, and are patentably distinct regardless whether or not Tiramani, Tolbert and Ferbrache combination is deemed a sustainable prior art objection since the art shows no single attachable container which is secured on the specifically claimed 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container. The novelty of claims 25 and 26 was addressed and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 23 (now canceled but similar in scope to claim 25 and 26) over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 of Amendment D filed July 31, 2003., and was

overcome and the rejection subsequently withdrawn see (Appendix 3). The applicant applies the arguments of appendix 3 if there remains a 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 (not in combination with other art), with respect to the attachable container on top of the refuse container.

Claims 25 and 26 are dependant claims and by themselves do not include hitching. The applicant requests that this issue be given special consideration due to their very narrow scope pertaining to an existing specific refuse container and specific handle. The following arguments were used to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 21 in Amendment E as being unpatentable over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 in view of Ferbrache and applicant also asks that they be applied to the rejection of claims 25 and 26 as dependant claims with regards to Tiramani combined with Ferbrache. Applicant also applies these arguments to the rejection of claims 25 and 26:

1. Even if Tiramani and Ferbrache could be combined, they teach away, expressly or by implication from the suggested combination with the Ferbrache handle, since Tiramani teaches handles on forward and behind sides of axle while Tiramani teaches snapping mechanisms at both (axle end) sides. If the handles for lifting were placed handles on forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making extension of the telescopic handle impossible as it would hit the Ferbrache handles and would teach against conventional luggage design having fastening devices at the ends.

2. The proposed combination is made inoperative by the Ferbrache handles unable to hold the heavier tools than recycle goods due to the higher density as well as the narrow front to rear depth of Tiramani's 9 inch compared to Applicant's 27 inch or more depth resulting in greater moment of the container edge on the tooth projection due to the shorter moment arm (in this case 9 to 27 or three times greater force). Clearly the inoperativeness of the weaker holding strength of the Ferbrache handle assumed to be designed for lid locking with a zero content no moment load of a lid, renders the combination unobvious.

The inoperativeness of the drawers opening with the Ferbrache handle on the rear face of the wheeled container projecting upward would prevent the drawers or carousel from opening or if projecting downward, prevent the wheeled container tilt out basket from opening.

If the handles for lifting were placed on the forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making lifting awkward as the ends protrude into the body while lifting.

If the handles for lifting were placed on the forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making extension of the telescopic handle impossible as it would hit the Ferbrache handles.

3. The Tiramani container would require the following modifications if snapping mechanisms 66 are construed as handles:

- relocating the handles from sides to front and rear
 - modification of the Ferbrache handle to increase its securing strength
 - modification of the Ferbrache handle to prevent folding downward and blocking drawer, carousel or basket operation
 - increasing the space between containers to allow room for the Ferbrache handles and corresponding redesign of the containers to recover the increased height lost.
 - If the handles for lifting were placed on the forward and behind sides of axle instead of snapping mechanisms at both axle end sides, the containers would have the handles on the long front and rear of the containers instead of the shorter ends making extension of the telescopic handle impossible as it would hit the Ferbrache handles. Thus the telescopic handle would have to be redesigned to clear the Ferbrache handles.
- These changes require major modifications relative to the complexity of Tiramani's design, and clearly makes combining unobvious.

4. The Tiramani container would require the many previously stated modifications, an additional part which is the hitch, and would still be inoperative.

It is clear that Tiramani does not have handles but "snapping mechanisms 66" and has a single "pulling handle 56" located on the back side over the axle. If the "pulling handle 56" was to be hitched to a pulling handle 56 of a second container assembly by the addition of a hitching device similar to Applicant's, which Tiramani does not have or suggest, then the back side of the second hitched container would lift off the ground as it fulcrums on the top horizontal corner above the non axle front side not only when tilted but also prior to tilting in the vertical free standing position. If the pulling handles were hitched with the back pulling sides facing each other, then when tilted the container assemblies would form an inverted 'v' or pyramid and could not be accessed by pulling in front of, or if accessed by walking beside the inverted 'v' the lead container would not be steerable but instead would steer the assembly in an uncontrolled manner making the proposed configuration inoperable.

If the "snapping mechanisms 66" are to be construed as handles and hitch by the addition of a hitching device similar to Applicant's, which Tiramani does not have or suggest, then the container assemblies would form an 'L' shape as viewed from above where one of the trailing container wheels would lift off the ground and drag rather than roll, or if tilted so that the axles remain end to end the containers would not resemble Applicant's hitching but more of side by side configuration. Applicant includes these arguments for the record but respectfully believes that the examiner is suggesting moving the both "snapping mechanisms 66" as Ferbrache to front and rear positions. Additional modified "snapping mechanisms 66" would then have to be added at the top of the upper most tool box even though no fastening devices are required since hitching "snapping mechanisms 66" below the top edge for hitching would result in releasing the container being fastened for hitching, resulting in the top container of the lead container assembly to fall off, rendering the combination inoperative.

5. Nonanalogous art

Tiramani's maximum volumetric capacity of the sum of the system is determined by the single lifting handle '92' centrally located on the top surface of the tool box or 'toolcase 62'. This is explained in detail in the Tiramani 102 arguments as perimeter or volume restriction argument. This reason and the reason above of "There is no logical reason to combine" clearly demonstrates the different , use, capacity, needs and hence technical field of invention making the proposed combination nonanalogous art

6. Ferbrache takes a different approach from Tiramani and reaches a different solution to a different problem. Since they teach away from each other, it would not be logical to combine them. Ferbrache teaches holding lids on refuse containers while Tiramani teaches fastening tool boxes to a wheeled tool box cart having a telescopic handle.

Clearly Tiramani has no wheeled refuse or recycle container, and Ferbrache has no tool box nor tool box lid to fasten since it is hinged and lifted with one hand in the center of the lid. Therefore, it would not be logical for someone skilled in the art to remove one of the toolboxes from the top of Tiramani's wheeled tool boxes and fasten or attempt to bind it on top of Ferbrache's refuse container, nor would it be logical to hitch a refuse container to Tiramani's container.

7. Each of the Ferbrache and Tiramani systems is individually complete and functional in itself, so there would be no reason to use parts from Ferbrache's to improve Tiramani's.

Tiramani does not see two handed lifting of containers necessary because if he did would of used handles instead of 'snapping mechanisms 66' as well as it also it goes against standard single handle toolbox design and would result in a total of 3 handles since a single handle centrally located on top is still necessary to allow one free hand for door opening or carrying other items. Ferbrache has no need to add a second refuse container on top of the 32 gallon container.

8. Ferbrache nor Tiramani do not contain any suggestion, expressed or implied, that they be combined in the manner suggested.

Neither Ferbrache nor Tiramani in their objectives of their inventions, or any where else, express or imply any suggestion that their systems are incomplete or should be expanded or combined with other methods to produce other results.

9. Even if combined, the synergism is less than applicant's

The whole, that is the result achieved by applicants invention, is greater than the sum of the parts, as of the combination. Applicants invention produces the many new and

unexpected results as a direct result over the combination. Some of the results that are produced that are not found in the combination are the hitching which remains hitched when tilted to and from the free standing position and will not remain free standing in the tilted position as explained in the inverted 'v' / elongated action of the Ferbrache handles, and so clearly the combination is not obvious and even when combined do not disclose the invention, nor sums up to the whole of the invention in terms of results.

10. New and unexpected results are obtained from the use of the Ferbrache handle:

When the Ferbrache handle is used with Applicant's hitch for tilted hitching the particular distance of the gripping section to the container side results in the ability of containers being able to be tilted as the two hitched handles can elongate into a flat coplanar configuration when tilted from the inverted 'v' while in the free standing position and also remain stable free standing in the tilted position as shown in Fig 9, 10 and 11. Hence tilted hitching, which is clearly novel over Tiramani and since the extended handle hitched to a Ferbrache handle would not allow this coplanar / 'v' action and hence is a new and unexpected result from the new use of the Ferbrache handle designed for lid locking and lifting.

As well, tilted for rolling containers also remaining hitched while vertically free standing is a new and unexpected result from the new use of the Ferbrache handle designed for lid locking and lifting.

As well, tilted for rolling containers also remaining hitched while tilted free standing is a new and unexpected result from the new use of the Ferbrache handle designed for lid locking and lifting.

As well the use of the Ferbrache handle, designed for lid locking and lifting, used as a means for securing attachable containers, unexpectedly "provides a means for easy lifting for handle grasping" as examiner has stated when replacing Tiramani's 'snapping mechanisms 66' (however Tiramani fails to do so) And since the snapping mechanisms 66 are not graspable for lifting even empty containers let alone heavy tool boxes nor do they have openings in the toggle portion, and since Tiramani has no graspable lifting edges but only single non centered extended handle for lifting the wheeled container or a single handle on the toolcase, the Ferbrache handles now provides two handed lifting capability, in turn allowing increased base perimeter of the wheeled container (as explained in 103 Tiramani / Tolbert combination arguments). As well reduced bending over for low attachable containers due to the height extension when handles up, and, not having awkward extendible handle that when collapsed still extends 12 inches above the wheeled container upper edge having a single lifting point that is not centrally located on top of wheeled container, without any side handles, resulting in the wheeled container pivoting inwards and dragging up front of legs while not allowing enough movement in the comfortable lifting zone to clear the floor or trunk of vehicle because initial lifting point starts at 26 inches above ground.

If lids and handles are used for spillage prevention, this is not intended or claimed in any way, to be novel or part of applicant's invention. The similar effect that the securing of a

container on top has on the bottom container in terms of spill prevention is an unexpected result. Applicant clearly has shown that containers are not lids and that spill prevention is an unexpected result, from the novel means of forming a rigid entity.

RUBBERMAID refuse container is 20 years old and common and so are recycle bins and it would require very little modification to a bin to fit on the RUBBERMAID refuse container, yet Tiramani, Newell/Rubbermaid company, or anybody else has suggested this solution to a long felt but unresolved need requiring very little modification to a recycle container relative to the many modifications required (see modifications above) to make Tiramani containers function as a refuse container recycle bin.

In addition, some other unexpected results which confirms Applicant's novel approach:

- of one less trip to curb come from the new use of the existing Ferbrache handles
- secure transport, and not just resting, of the recycle bin by handles that have always been used for lifting and lid holding.
- no physical lifting during transport of recycle bin
- the lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it, and also securely rests within the similar shaped larger perimeter of the recycle bin
- the overall vertical stability is actually improved by adding the height of the recycle bin because the top edge, or handle if part of the bin, provide a second gripping point that is located along the forward edge (unlike the container with the lid on with gripping ridge running across middle of container diameter) and the second gripping edge being vertically above at a significant distance to provide leverage or stabilizing moment to produce vertical stabilization.
- dripping of dirty water from bin onto legs is avoided
- weight of recycle bin and contents help to compress contents of overfilled waste containers
- the added height is ergonomically more comfortable, especially for tall people since the present height is minimized to increase the base perimeter.
- one less trip back from the curb
- physically easy transport back from the curb
- a recycle bin with handles (if included)
- a recycle bin with handles (if included) for easy lifting in terms of grip as well as vertical extension to reduce bending over.
- the reduced space requirement when stacked in home or at end of driveway for smaller families in smaller residences.

The combination of novel ideas for this particular part of the invention require the following combination of obstacles to be overcome in order to function. The obstacles

recycle bin instead of the lid overcomes the expected inoperability and produces the many new benefits and unexpected result of actually improving the stability when rolling, etc.

Clearly from the applicant's reasons regarding the 103(a) Tiramani in view of Ferbrache, the invention is not disclosed nor can they be combined.

The applicant requests reconsideration and allowance of claim 25 and 26 according to reasons above.

LIST OF APPENDICES

(viii) Claims appendix

(ix) Evidence appendix- there are no evidence appendices

(x) Related proceedings appendix - there are no related proceedings

APPENDIX 2; DRAWINGS

APPENDIX 3; 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 23 (now canceled but similar in scope to claim 25 and 26) over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 of Amendment D filed July 31, 2003

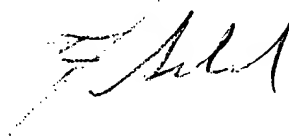
APPENDIX 4; DEFINITION OF TERMS

The applicant requests a response to there being anything patentable in this application or not.

CONDITIONAL REQUEST FOR CONSTRUCTIVE ASSISTANCE

Applicant has amended the specification and claims of this application so that they are proper, definite, and define novel structure which is also unobvious. If, for any reason this application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, applicant respectfully requests the constructive assistance and suggestions of the Examiner pursuant to M.P.E.P. 2173.02 and 707.07(j), or the Board of Appeals in order that the undersigned can place this application in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Very respectfully,



Ferdinand Schermel

RR#10

Brampton, Ontario Canada

L6V 3N2

phone 905 451 1513 fax 905 451 8125

Applicant Pro Se

(viii) Claims appendix
Claims: I claim:



1. A modular wheeled container system that is tilted from the free standing position for rolling consisting of open top containers that can nest within each other comprising:

a) a wheeled container having a means for rolling, a top interface, a means for securing across the said top interface

b) a first attachable container which rests on top of said wheeled container, having a bottom and top interface and a means for securing across it's top interface

c) an optional second attachable container having a bottom interface which rests on top of first said attachable container, to be added if the combined height of the said wheeled container and said first attachable container do not reach the height necessary for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling,

d) a means for securing and lifting with two hands

wherein said means for securing of said wheeled container secures between or across the adjoining interfaces of said top interface of said wheeled container to said bottom interface of said first attachable container wherein a two container single rigid entity is formed from the secured said wheeled container and said first attachable container wherein the said first attachable container becomes the vertical structural extension to allow ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling of the said two container single rigid entity, and wherein a cart, frame, or vertically extending handle is no longer required, and wherein the tilting shifts the center of gravity of the load vertically above the axis of the said means for rolling and wherein the angle of tilt is greater than 10 degrees between the free standing

position and tilted position, and whereby the vertical stability is increased without increasing either the effective lifting weight or adding horizontal protrusion to a wheeled container to widen the base to increase the vertical stability, and wherein the sum of the volumetric capacity of the said first attachable container and the said wheeled container is greater than 25 gallons and wherein a base perimeter of the wheeled container is greater than 55 inches and wherein the total volume of the said two container rigid entity is greater than 32 gallons, and wherein the said wheeled container can nest within the said first attachable container,

and if said second attachable container is needed to reach the height necessary for ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling, wherein said means for securing of the first attachable container secures between or across the adjoining interfaces of said top interface of said first attachable container to said bottom interface of said second attachable container and wherein a three container single rigid entity is formed from the secured said wheeled container secured to said first attachable container, and said second attachable container secured to said first attachable container wherein said first attachable container and second attachable container become the vertical structural extension to allow ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling of the said three container single rigid entity, and wherein a cart, frame, or vertically extending handle is no longer required, and wherein the tilting shifts the center of gravity of the load vertically above the axis of the said means for rolling and wherein the angle of tilt is greater than 10 degrees between the free standing position and tilted position, and whereby the vertical stability is increased without increasing the effective lifting weight or adding horizontal protrusion to a wheeled

container to widen the base to increase the vertical stability, and wherein the sum of the volumetric capacity of the said first attachable container and the said wheeled container is greater than 25 gallons, and wherein the base perimeter of the wheeled container is greater than 55 inches and wherein the total volume of the said two container rigid entity is greater than 32 gallons, and wherein the said wheeled container can nest within the said first attachable container and said first attachable container can nest within the said second attachable container.

3. The system of claim 1 further including a means for hitching said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity to a second said two container single rigid entity or second said three container single rigid entity, for rolling in the tilted position wherein the said means for hitching fastens the said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity to a second said two container single rigid entity or second said three container single rigid entity, and wherein the tilting shifts the center of gravity of the load vertically above the axis of the said means for rolling and wherein the angle of tilt between the vertical axis of the said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity to a second said two container single rigid entity or second said three container single rigid entity is greater than 10 degrees between its free standing position and tilted position and whereby the said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity fastened to a second said two

container single rigid entity or second said three container single rigid entity is vertically stabilized in the tilted position and whereby castored wheels are no longer required.

4. The system of claim 3 wherein said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity and / or second said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity is a refuse container.

5. The system of claim 4 wherein first said attachable container is a recycle container on top of said refuse container.

6. The system of claim 5 wherein said means for securing said wheeled container or said refuse container to first said attachable container or first said attachable container to second said attachable container is a handle, telescope fit, groove, over center clasp, or latch.

9. The system of Claim 3 wherein the said means for hitching remains fastened when moved from the tilted position to the free standing position.

10. The system of claim 3 wherein said rigid entity is a luggage device or general purpose cart.

22. The system of claim 4 wherein there is a plurality of hitched said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity or plurality of said refuse container or combination thereof.

24. The system of claim 6 wherein said refuse container includes;

a receptacle body having vertical side walls and a central cavity extending downwardly there between;

a lid having a downturned peripheral rim receivable over a top end of said receptacle body, said lid having peripherally located detent means;

at least two lid locking handle having an inward end pivotally coupled to said receptacle body side walls and an outward free end; said handle having camming handle locking projection means and lid locking projection means for respective engagement against said receptacle body side walls and said lid detent means as said handle free end is pivoted toward said receptacle body,

and wherein a portion of said handle free end extends above a top surface of said lid,

and wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric camming lobe disposed to rotate over said receptacle body side walls into a fixed, locked position,

and wherein said receptacle body is formed of elastomeric plastics material deformable inwardly under influence of said camming lobe,

and wherein said camming lobe residing in a vertically extending recess formed within said receptacle body,

and wherein said lid locking projection means comprising a tooth extension projecting parallel and spaced apart from said camming lobe,

and wherein said lid detent means being located in said lid peripheral rim,

and wherein said lid detent means comprising a continuous groove in said lid peripheral rim adapted to receive said handle tooth extension therein,

and wherein said lid and said receptacle body being of circular horizontal cross section whereby said lid is situatable upon said receptacle body throughout a 360 degree range of orientation,

and wherein said lid locking handle having a generally U-shaped profile, comprising parallel arm segments extending from a central bight portion, with remote ends of said arm segments being pivotally coupled to said receptacle body,

and wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric camming lobe disposed at a distal end of said handle and adapted to rotate over said receptacle body into a fixed locked position,

and wherein said receptacle body being composed of resilient elastomeric plastics material deformable inwardly under influence of said camming lobe whereby said receptacle body exerting a residual outwardly directed frictional lock against said camming lobe in said fixed locked position,

improvements comprising;

said attachable container is a recycle container to be secured on top of said refuse container instead of said lid wherein

said recycle container which rests on the said refuse container including:
said recycle container having a downturned peripheral rim receivable over a top end of
said receptacle body, said recycle container having peripherally located detent means;
at least two said lid locking handle, to be used to lock said recycle container instead of
said lid, having an inward end pivotally coupled to said receptacle body side walls and an
outward free end; said handle having camming handle locking projection means and
recycle container locking projection means for respective engagement against said
receptacle body side walls and said recycle container detent means as said handle free end
is pivoted toward said receptacle body,
and wherein a portion of said handle free end extends above said recycle container detent
means,
and wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric
camming lobe disposed to rotate over said receptacle body side walls into a fixed, locked
position,

improvements further comprising wherein said handle is said means for securing said
recycle container to said refuse container whereby the volume of the container is increased
without increasing the effective lifting weight and whereby the vertical extension of the
said recycle container creates a second gripping position of significant distance above the
said handle to allow a two handed vertical stabilizing force while rolling,

improvements further comprising wherein said handle is said means for securing said first attachable container to said wheeled container, and second said attachable container to first said attachable container, and third said attachable container to second said attachable container,

improvements further comprising wherein the said refuse container or said wheeled container has a base perimeter greater than 55 inches and vertical height reduced for an equivalent 32 gallon volume wherein the vertical stability is increased and wherein the first said attachable container, and second said attachable container if needed, becomes the vertical structural extension to allow ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling and wherein a cart, frame or vertically extending handle is no longer required,

improvements further comprising wherein said handle of first said rigid entity and said handle of second said rigid entity and further said hitch are connected together to form said means for hitching whereby hitched said rigid entities or said refuse containers or combination thereof can be tilted for rolling, and remain hitched when tilted from free standing position and tilted for rolling position.

25. The said attachable container of claim 24 further including two or more said handle and said attachable container having a receptacle body having vertical side walls and a central cavity extending downwardly there between;

said attachable container having an outward peripheral rim receivable with top end of said receptacle body, said attachable container having peripherally located detent means; at least two attachable container locking handle having an inward end pivotally coupled to said receptacle body side walls and an outward free end; said handle having camming handle locking projection means and attachable container locking projection means for respective engagement against said receptacle body side walls and said attachable container detent means as said handle free end is pivoted toward said receptacle body.

26. The said attachable container of claim 25 further including;

wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric camming lobe disposed to rotate over said receptacle body side walls into a fixed, locked position, and wherein said receptacle body is formed of elastomeric plastics material deformable inwardly under influence of said camming lobe,

and wherein said attachable container locking projection means comprising a tooth extension projecting parallel and spaced apart from said camming lobe,

and wherein said attachable container detent means being located in said attachable container peripheral rim,

and wherein said attachable container detent means comprising a continuous groove in said attachable container peripheral rim adapted to receive said handle tooth extension therein,

and wherein said attachable container locking handle having a generally U-shaped profile, comprising parallel arm segments extending from a central bight portion, with remote ends of said arm segments being pivotally coupled to said receptacle body,

and wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric camming lobe disposed at a distal end of said handle and adapted to rotate over said receptacle body into a fixed locked position,

and wherein said receptacle body being composed of resilient elastomeric plastics material deformable inwardly under influence of said camming lobe whereby said receptacle body exerting a residual outwardly directed frictional lock against said camming lobe in said fixed locked position.



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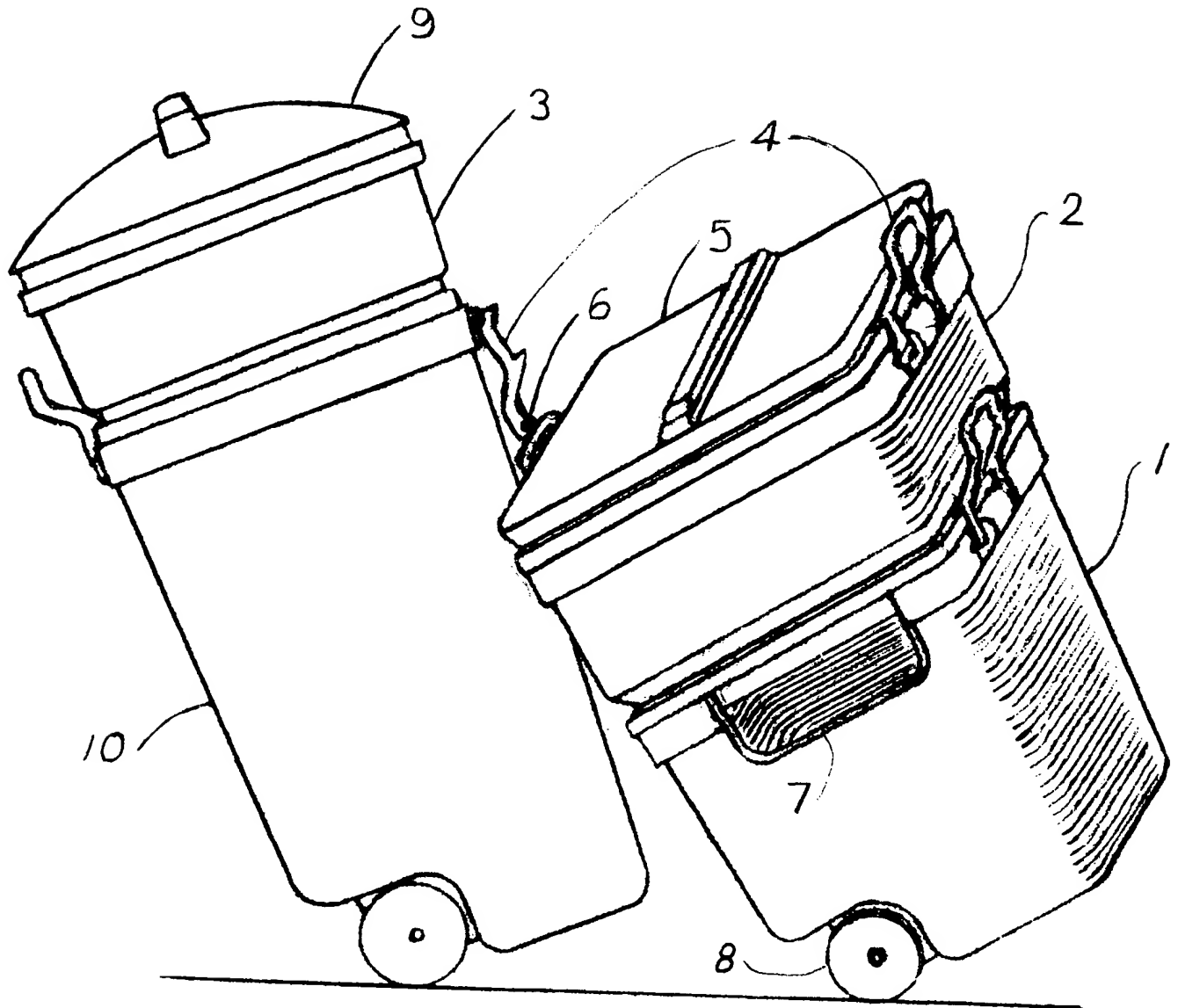


FIG 1 (original)



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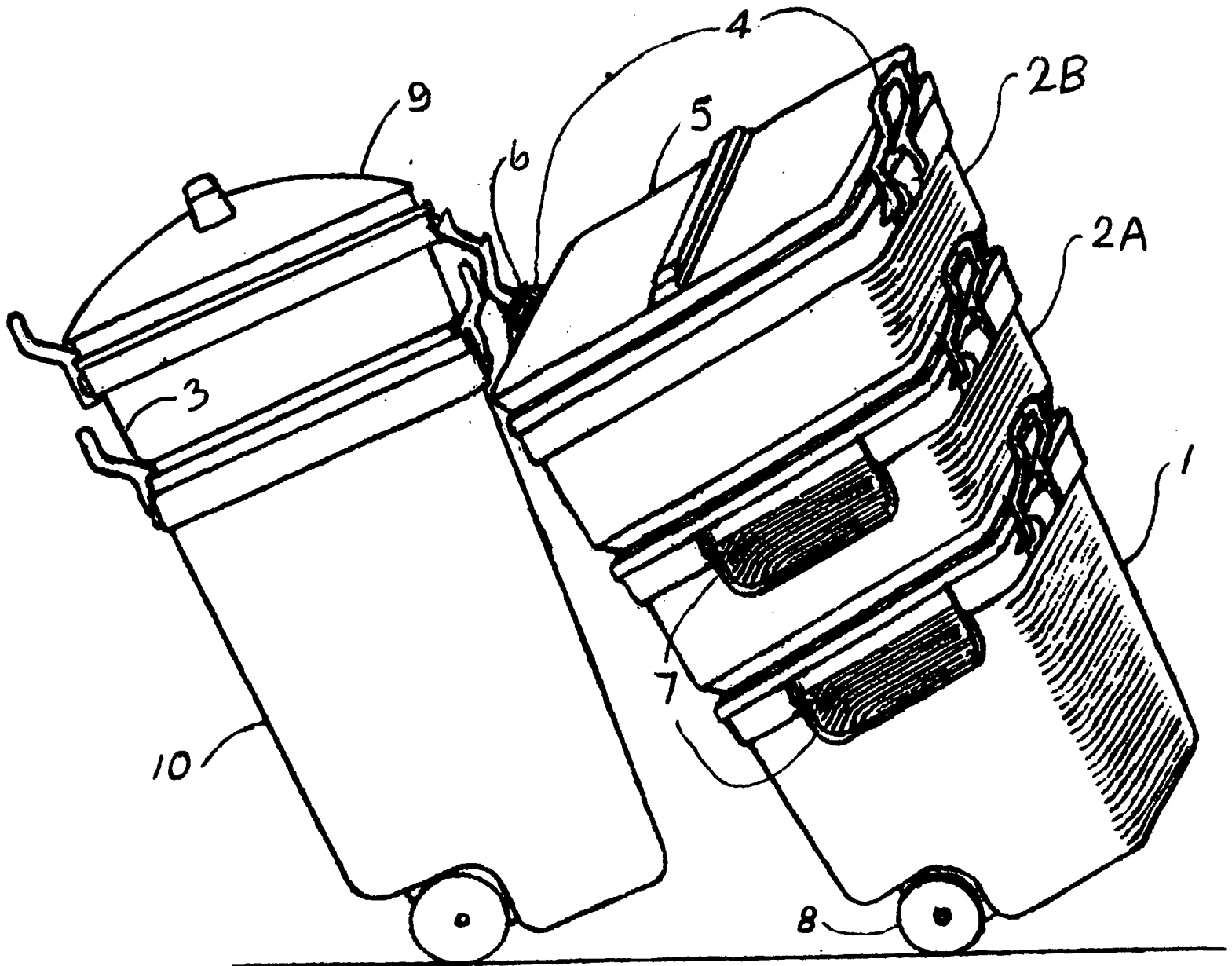


FIG 1 FIRST AMMENDMENT (REJECTED)

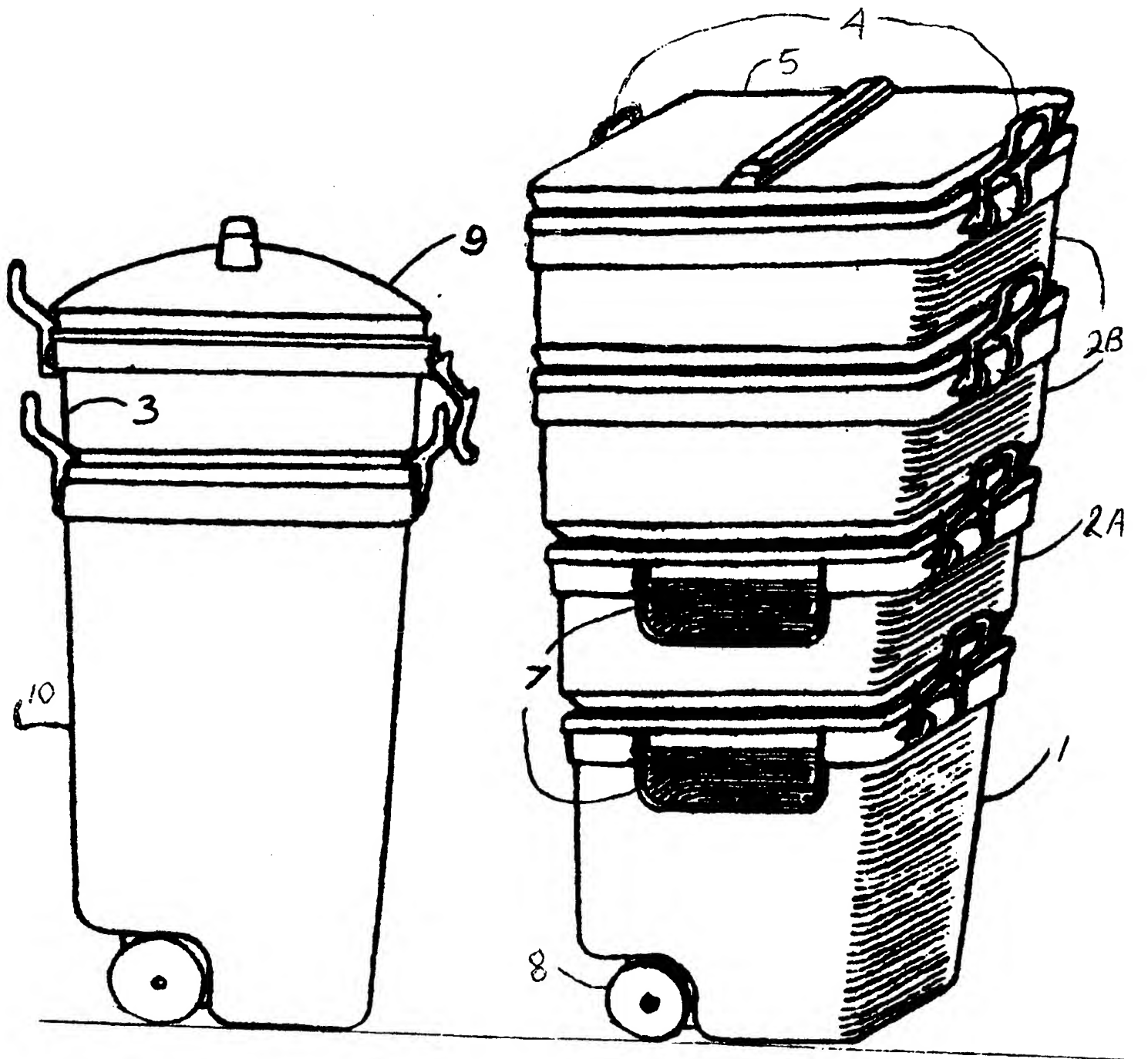
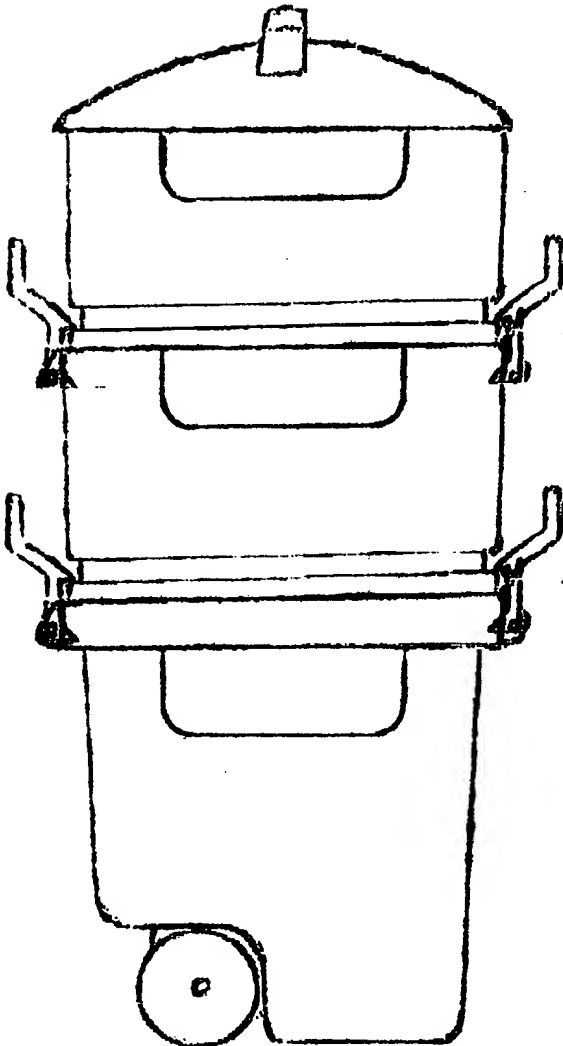
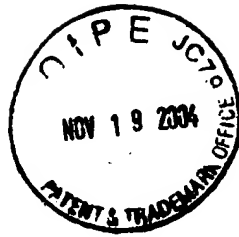


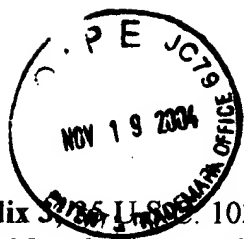
FIG 12

drawing added as ammendment (rejected)



-
- RECYCLE CAN
 - matches Roughneck
 - many variations in size, number of bins, and color coding
 - rain and snow protection
 - lower bin may be used or exchanged for full size can depending on customer's needs

(provisional patent)



Appendix 3/26/04 103(a) rejection of claim 23 (now canceled but similar in scope to claim 25 and 26) over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 of Ammendment D filed July 31, 2003

4. The system of claim 3 wherein first and / or second said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity and / or second said two container single rigid entity or said three container single rigid entity is a refuse container.

5. The system of claim 4 wherein said first attachable container is a recycle container on top of said refuse container.

23. The system of claim 5 wherein said refuse container is the 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container having two Ferbrache handles as shown in Fig 9,10, and 11 and defined in Definition of Terms.

the applicant requests reconsideration of the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 23 for the following reasons of patentable distinction over Tiramani 1 and Tiramani 2 for the following reasons;

Applicant's is claiming that it is novel to apply the principle of securing a recycle bin to the specific 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container. The Applicant believes that after someone skilled in the art sees the Tiramani tool box that they would **not** see that securing a recycle bin to the 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container for the following reasons:

- Tiramani teaches that fastening a container onto a hand dolly which has a container integrated with the lower section of the hand dolly
- Tiramani teaches extending the handle of the dolly to allow convenient transportation in vehicles; Applicant teaches convenience by nesting and elimination of handles, telescopic handles, dollies, carts
- Tiramani teaches fastening two containers by separate fastening devices from that for pulling; Applicant uses handles for securing, pulling and hitching
- If the Applicant's attachable container as shown in the original Fig was modified to fit on top of Tiramani's wheeled container and it's volume approximated in reference to the 32 gallon RUBBERMAID refuse container, the total height would be approximately 5 ft high
- Tiramani's handle would hinder the dumping of the wheeled container
- Tiramani's wheeled container has a unremovable top so that it is not possible to dump the container by inversion

Tiramani's system inoperable as a recycle bin and refuse container

-Tiramani's container would require the waste collection person to hold the wheeled container upside down with one hand on the extended handle, since the fastening devices have no opening for gripping for the palm of the hand (the weight of 32 gallons of refuse could not be held inverted by finger pressure of one hand squeezing the toggle flap portion of the fastening device) while at the same time opening with the other hand the unlocked "front lock 128" and opening "bin 128 in casing 126"

- Tiramani teaches boxes with multifaceted compartments and drawers, Applicant teaches simple open top containers

- Tiramani teaches container that cannot nest one container in another; recycling and refuse containers must nest in each other for reasons of transport, storage during and after purchase, and this is especially important with the much larger and low cost containers. Even if there were no top on Tiramani containers, the nontapered sides and multifaceted compartments and drawers would not permit nesting. Applicant's nested containers may be transported from curb by carrying

- Tiramani teaches a total volume of 22 gallons with the wheeled container and 3 fastened containers, which follows or is similar to the teaching of luggage devices that are stacked. Both Tiramani's and the luggage industry's teaching has resulted in devices having the same base perimeter dimensions of 170 square inches. Tiramani's maximum volumetric capacity of the sum of the system is determined by the combination of :

- a) a single lifting handle '92' centrally located on the top surface of the 'tool case 62' to allow single hand carrying typical of tool boxes in order to free the other hand for carrying another item or opening doors, etc.

- b) the 'tool case 62' has similar dimensions to typical single hand carried tool boxes, which has a 17 inch by 9 in perimeter and height of 8 inches plus a 4 inch high drawer totaling 12 inches. The 12 inch height holds a sufficient variety of tools and is higher than typical tool boxes. (not available in store where applicant purchased having two drawers).

- c) the 9 inch depth is determined by the clearance needed to prevent tool box from rubbing against leg while carrying and walking.

- d) the height is determined by the typical person's weight carrying physical strength and the typical contents density, in this case tools (luggage may be higher and longer but not usually wider due to leg rubbing and lower weight density contents.)

The combination of a), b), c) and d) determine the dimensions of the Tiramani's 'tool case 62' with drawer container. The wheeled container perimeter is determined for practical, aesthetic, manufacture and space efficiency, to have the same perimeter and the height again by the typical person's weight carrying physical strength for weight, also being 12 inches. The base of the wheeled container also has a one inch projection opposite to the axle to improve vertical stability when opening drawers.

Applicant's novel design of overcomes the dimensional limitations or restrictions of Tiramani as well as luggage by having two lifting handles at opposite sides of container which allows for two armed lifting of container in front of body with option of resting lower edge of container on top portion of knees or thighs. This allows for larger perimeter containers on the width dimension, since leg rubbing during carrying and walking is no longer a restriction, the width is determined by shoulder width and arm divergence limitations, however door widths of 32 inches are the limiting dimension for width. The 9 inch depth restriction is overcome as well as the vertical instability.

The weight limits are increased because:

- a) the physical load is balanced across the back not on one side of the back

- b) the physical load is resting on two arms not one

- c) the physical load is pulling forward on back muscles not single side muscles

- d) the physical load is partially supported by knees or thighs
- e) the application of curb side delivery does not require carrying of attachable container independent of wheeled container, as recycle goods are lifted off first and then refuse container moved to opposite side of driveway, or simply unhitched and tilted vertical as a rigid entity vertically stable enough to be stored in the secured configuration, unlike Tiramani's detachable tool box that is transported independently from the wheeled container; up and down stairs, congested work sites, restrictive areas, etc.
- f) the application of recycle goods and luggage are of a lower weight density than tools
- g) Applicant does not have awkward extendible handle that when collapsed still extends 12 inches above the wheeled container upper edge having a single lifting point that is not centrally located on top of wheeled container, without any side handles, resulting in the wheeled container pivoting inwards and dragging up front of legs while not allowing enough movement in the comfortable lifting zone to clear the floor or trunk of vehicle because initial gripping point starts at 26 inches above ground.

The tool box of Tiramani and the luggage bag both or carrying on top having single handle that must be lifted and carried with single hand requiring weight capacity restriction and depth restriction due to tool box rubbing against legs while carrying. Applicant has overcome this paradigm by securing containers lifted by both hands on two handles so weight capacity can be greater and container rests on front of thighs while carrying.

Applicant's novel approach overcomes the perimeter restriction of the one handle one hand held attached container .

-The telescopic handle limits the height due to overhanging of containers protruding above the gripping section and crushing against the arm or backside of the person's vertical body while tilted; Applicant has overcome this long felt limitation by forming rigid entities allowing larger base perimeters of the wheeled container, and in the specific retrofit to the RUBBERMAID refuse container, the height of the pulling handle is higher and the attaching interface diameter large enough to allow a significant volume to be added without significant increase to the protrusion above the handle a volume of at least 45 gal up to 80 gal

Tiramani teaches fastening devices not handles. Applicant has shown an overcenter clasp with lifting handle in fig 7 of the alternate embodiments. Such handles are generally found on portable picnic coolers.

- Tiramani teaches fastening devices on sides coplanar to wheels; applicant teaches handles perpendicular to wheels so that even if Tiramani eliminated telescopic handle, the fastening devices would require modification for gripping, pulling while fastened, and relocation to perpendicular to wheels

- Tiramani teaches contents are removed independently through side located doors, Applicant enters through top opening and empties by entire contents simultaneously dumping

- Tiramani teaches top tool boxes moved and used independently of wheeled container and requires telescopic handle; Applicant containers not moved or used independently of wheeled container

- Tiramani teaches containers located inside tool boxes which are piled and fastened to a dolly or cart, Applicant's containers eliminate the cart by forming a rigid entity out of two or more containers
- Tiramani is a toolbox system and portable work bench; Applicant is a container system
- Tiramani teaches openings through side or vertical face, Applicant has openings at top or smaller side opening for loading while still allowing containing or holding

Tiramani is inoperative as a recycle bin / waste container (see above arguments as well). Tiramani would require the following modifications to operate

- removal of top portion of fastened containers and of wheeled container to make opening,
- removal of telescopic handle, trays, drawer "front lock 128", "bin 128 in casing 126"
- opening for gripping for the palm of the hand (the weight of 32 gallons of refuse could not be held inverted by finger pressure of one hand squeezing the toggle flap portion of the fastening device) in toggle portion of fastening device

Tiramani solves different need of transporting tools and toolboxes. Applicant solves need to move a recycle bin on an existing refuse container. No where does Tiramani mention recycle goods or the RUBBERMAID refuse container.

RUBBERMAID refuse container is 20 years old and common and so are recycle bins and it would require very little modification to a bin to fit on the RUBBERMAID refuse container, yet Tiramani , Newell/Rubbermaid company, or anybody else has suggested this solution to a long felt but unresolved need requiring very little modification to a recycle container relative to the many modifications required (see modifications above) to make Tiramani containers function as a refuse container recycle bin.

Unexpected results confirms Applicant's novel approach:

- of one less trip to curb come from the new use of the existing Ferbrache handles
- secure transport, and not just resting, of the recycle bin by handles that have always been used for lifting and lid holding.
- no physical lifting during transport of recycle bin
- the lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it, and also securely rests within the similar shaped larger perimeter of the recycle bin
- the overall vertical stability is actually improved by adding the height of the recycle bin because the top edge, or handle if part of the bin, provide a second gripping point that is located along the forward edge (unlike the container with the lid on with gripping ridge running across middle of container diameter) and the second gripping edge being vertically above at a significant distance to provide leverage or stabilizing moment to produce vertical stabilization.
- dripping of dirty water from bin onto legs is avoided
- weight of recycle bin and contents help to compress contents of overfilled waste containers

- the added height is ergonomically more comfortable, especially for tall people since the present height is minimized to increase the base perimeter.
- one less trip back from the curb
- physically easy transport back from the curb
- a recycle bin with handles (if included)
- a recycle bin with handles (if included) for easy lifting in terms of grip as well as vertical extension to reduce bending over.
- the reduced space requirement when stacked in home or at end of driveway for smaller families in smaller residences.

The combination of novel ideas for this particular part of the invention require the following combination of obstacles to be overcome in order to function. The obstacles teach that it is not possible or **teach away** from the invention. As well, the **assumed insolvability**, by those skilled in the art for the following:

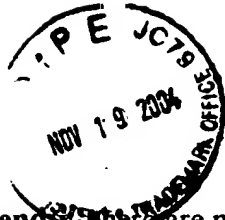
- adding of even more height to an already vertically unstable container is overcome because the attached container is placed on top before transport and taken off after brought to the windy, nonlevel curb, where stray dog or raccoons will easily topple the container which would then roll onto the road. The overall vertical stability during transport is actually improved by adding the height of the recycle bin because the top edge, or handle (if part of the bin), provide a second gripping point that is located along the forward edge (unlike the container with the lid on with gripping ridge running across middle of container diameter) and the second gripping edge being vertically above at a significant distance to provide leverage or moment to produce vertical stabilization
- The lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it.
- replacing a lid with a container
- replacing a lid with a container when the container is to be moved
- replacing a lid with a container when the container is tilted during movement
- replacing a lid with a container when the particular handles have always been used for holding lids and lifting waste containers, not securing recycle bins
- replacing a lid with a container where the particular handles happen to have sufficient holding capability to secure, unlike most lid holding devices on other waste containers that barely hold the lid on
- the lid, which has been transported on top of recycle bin while also keeping loose light recycle goods from falling out while tilted, is then replaced to secure the contents of the waste container without having to take another trip to get it and also securely rests within the similar shaped larger perimeter of the recycle bin.
- the RUBBERMAID refuse container has been widely used and known for twenty years and has not had a recycle bin secured to it.

The invention is contrary to the prior art: the prior art teaches recycle bins should be transported together at a different time by a different device such as a cart unlike the

Applicant's approach of waste and recycle goods simultaneously. Tiramani teaches transporting tools with tools.

All of the above clearly prove the novelty and unobviousness of the recycle bin secured on the RUBBERMAID refuse container. The hitching of rigid entities and a second or third RUBBERMAID refuse container to complete the system, is even more unobvious and novel and should be considered using all the benefits etc. of the tilted hitching aspect.

The claim limitation of the specific 32 gallon tilted for rolling RUBBERMAID refuse container having a recycle bin secured by it's existing handles is narrow and very limited to this particular application and there is no prior art that would disclose this, even though the 20 years of need for such an invention by a large portion of the public has failed to produce even a tilted for rolling recycle container attachment. The novelty of using a recycle bin instead of the lid overcomes the expected inoperability and produces the many new benefits and unexpected result of actually improving the stability when rolling, etc. The applicant request reconsideration for the above reasons.



- (ix) Evidence appendix - there are no evidence appendices
(x) Related proceedings appendix - there are no related proceedings

APPENDIX 4; DEFINITION OF TERMS

Applicant includes the following amendment to the Operation under DEFINITION OF TERMS to clarify the claims since the use of RUBBERMAID 32 gallon refuse container is not permitted in the claims.

RUBBERMAID refuse container- 'RUBBERMAID' refuse container refers to the 32 wheeled refuse container that is tilted for rolling having the Ferbrache handles for lifting and lid fastening as show in Fig 8, 9, 10 and identification/ description in the specification and claims will be defined by the term 'RUBBERMAID refuse container' and since many of the claims refer to this specific container and handles, it is imperative to use this term. The term 'RUBBERMAID refuse container' in this patent in the disclosure and claims will include all of the following limitations and descriptions as described in the US 4,691,840 FERBRACHE patent:

A refuse container comprising:

a receptacle body having vertical side walls and a central cavity extending downwardly there between;

a lid having a downturned peripheral rim receivable over a top end of said receptacle body, said lid having peripherally located detent means;

at least one lid locking handle having an inward end pivotally coupled to said receptacle body side walls and an outward free end; said handle having camming handle locking projection means and lid locking projection means for respective engagement against said receptacle body side walls and said lid detent means as said handle free end is pivoted toward said receptacle body.

2. A refuse container according to claim 1, wherein a portion of said handle free end extends above a top surface of said lid.

3. A refuse container according to claim 1, wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric camming lobe disposed to rotate over said receptacle body side walls into a fixed, locked position.

4. A refuse container according to claim 3, wherein said receptacle body is formed of elastomeric plastics material deformable inwardly under influence of said camming lobe.

5. A refuse container according to claim 4, wherein said camming lobe residing in a vertically extending recess formed within said receptacle body.

6. A refuse container according to claim 5, wherein said lid locking projection means comprising a tooth extension projecting parallel and spaced apart from said camming lobe.

7. A refuse container according to claim 6, wherein said lid detent means being located in said lid peripheral rim.

8. A refuse container according to claim 7, wherein said lid detent means comprising a continuous groove in said lid peripheral rim adapted to receive said handle tooth extension therein.

9. A refuse container according to claim 8, wherein said lid and said receptacle body being of circular horizontal cross section whereby said lid is situatable upon said receptacle body throughout a 360 degree range of orientation.

10. A refuse container according to claim 1, wherein said lid locking handle having a generally U-shaped profile, comprising parallel arm segments extending from a central bight portion, with remote ends of said arm segments being pivotally coupled to said receptacle body.

11. A refuse container according to claim 10, wherein said handle locking projection means comprising at least one eccentric camming lobe disposed at a distal end of said handle and adapted to rotate over said receptacle body into a fixed locked position.

12. A refuse container according to claim 11, wherein said receptacle body being composed of resilient elastomeric plastics material deformable inwardly under influence of said camming lobe whereby said receptacle body exerting a residual outwardly directed frictional lock against said camming lobe in said fixed locked position.

13. A refuse container comprising:

a receptacle body having vertical side walls and a central cavity extending downwardly therebetween;

a lid having a downturned peripheral lid receivable over said top end of said receptacle body and said lid having peripherally located detent means;

at least one generally U-shaped handle comprising two parallel arm segments extending from a central bight portion, with distal ends of said handle arm segments pivotally coupled to said receptacle body, whereby said bight portion swinging toward said receptacle body into a locking position and away from said receptacle body into a release position; at least one said handle arm segment having spaced apart handle locking means and lid locking projection means to respectively engage said receptacle side walls and said lid detent means as said handle bight portion is pivoted toward said receptacle body.

14. A refuse container according to claim 13, wherein said handle bight portion extending above the top surface of said lid in said locking position.
15. A refuse container according to claim 14, wherein said lid and said receptacle body being of substantially circular in horizontal cross section.
16. A refuse container according to claim 15, wherein said lid detent means comprising a continuous groove formed in said lid peripheral rim.
17. A refuse container according to claim 16, wherein said lid locking projection means comprising a tooth projection profiled for receipt into said lid rim groove.
18. A refuse container according to claim 13, wherein said handle locking means comprising an eccentric camming lobe disposed to rotate over said receptacle as said handle bight portion is rotated into said locking position.
19. A refuse container according to claim 18, wherein said receptacle body being composed of resilient plastic materials deformable inwardly as said camming lobe rotates thereover, whereby said receptacle body exerting outwardly directed resilient forces against said camming lobe in said locked position.
20. A refuse container, according to claim 19, wherein said camming lobe residing in a vertical track recess formed in said receptacle body.

The following definition of terms were added in the first amendment.

rigid entity- is the term given to the new, single, container that is formed by securing at least one (first) attachable container on top of a wheeled container. It is also the term given to the new single container that is formed when a second attachable container is secured on the first attachable container which is already secured to the wheeled container. This also pertains to a third attachable container on top of the second, fourth on top of the third, etc. The word **single** is an adjective to further clarify the description of the new entity formed from the multiplicity of containers as a single container that functions in terms of tilting and rolling as a single container. It commonly precedes the two words "rigid entity".

means for securing- is the physical element that mechanically fastens between or across the interface of either a wheeled container and first attachable container, or first attachable container and second attachable container, or second attachable container and third attachable container, etc. The Ferbrache handles (4) are the preferred embodiment and several standard types of hardware or joint design are shown in the alternative embodiments in Figures 4-8.

secure- is the action of engaging the means of securing

hitch -noun- is the physical element that fastens two tilted for rolling, wheeled, containers together. (One or both of the containers may be either a taller one piece container such as a refuse container, or a rigid entity. These hitched containers each have their own wheels

which rest separately on the floor, thus forming the "cars of a train"). Fig 4 is the referred embodiment of a hitch which are used with the Ferbrache handles. Other examples of a hitch may be a flexible strap.

hitch- verb - also hitching, hitched- this is the action of fastening two tilted for rolling, wheeled containers together where one or both of the containers may be either a taller one piece container such as a refuse container, or a rigid entity.

adjoining -adjective- refers to the containers directly in contact with one another, such as the wheeled container and the first attachable container. The wheeled container and second attachable container do not touch each other and hence are not considered adjoining.

"Adjoining" and "adjoin" do not refer to hitches or hitching, are not used as a verb, and are not part of the hitch or hitching operation.

ergonomically comfortable tilting and rolling - refers to a minimal height that the rigid entity must reach to allow an adult to tilt and then roll the rigid entity with their back or spine in the straightened position.

tilted for rolling - means that the wheeled container or rigid entity is tilted so that the center of gravity is shifted and held in position above the axis of the means for rolling in order to vertically balance the container in a coplanar direction perpendicular to the axis of rotation. This is typically in excess of a 10 degree angle (for symmetrical evenly loaded containers) between the vertical axis of the container in its free standing position and it's tilted position

The luggage container designs where also discussed as possible prior art but there are no designs that utilize the applicant's claimed structure of using the attachable container to lengthen the shorter wheeled container to make tilting for rolling ergonomically comfortable. All luggage designs offer a extending handle that the elongates from the wheeled luggage container and an attachable container that is secured to this handle, not to their adjoining container. (There are also no luggage systems that have hitched, tilted for rolling, containers).